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STRIKE SPREADS IN SOUTH AFRICA; TRAINS HELD UP

Natal Now Considerably Affected by Disturbance While Cape Colony, Weak in Labor Organization, Is Awakening

BALLOTING GOES ON

Everywhere Through Transvaal and Orange Free State Vote Favors General Strike—Wide Martial Law Is Threatened

LONDON—The South African strike is spreading steadily, Natal being now considerably affected, whilst Cape Colony, which was a weak spot in the labor organization, has become infected. Only one train got out of Pretoria yesterday and not a single train is reported as having arrived from Johannesburg.

Officials insist that they will be able to resume service tomorrow, but there is no evidence that this is the case. Everywhere throughout the Transvaal and the Orange Free State the men's ballots are going steadily in favor of a strike, and the government is threatening to place the whole of the affected place under martial law.

The towns are crowded with commandoes which have come in from all parts of the country, but with the exception of a few isolated acts of sabotage, such as an attempt to blow up the great bridge over the Vaal river, perfect order has so far been maintained.

Natal miners have now refused the terms of the owners and the determination of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in Durban to call out its members has added to the difficulties there.

At Salt River, one of the great works in the neighborhood of Cape Town, half the men have already come out, and it is claimed that the rest will follow them tomorrow.

So far the question of food is not causing any alarm and it is declared that at Johannesburg which is the center of the strike zone there are provisions available for at least two months.

ALDERMEN OF NEWTON ELECT F. M. BLANCHARD

NEWTON, Mass.—At the first meeting of the 1914 board of aldermen Monday, Alderman Fred M. Blanchard of Newtonville was elected vice-president of the board. Lewis H. Bacon was reelected a member of the board of appeals on building permits and Walter B. Randlett was reelected inspector of petroleum. Charles I. Buckman was reelected inspector of moth suppression.

Arthur W. Blakemore, chairman of the board, appointed the following committees: Claims and rules—Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman, and aldermen Barker, Cabot, Jarvis and Malcolm. Finance—A. Stuart Pratt, chairman, and aldermen Blanchard, Jamieson, Murphy, Rice, Richardson and Winslow. Public franchises and licenses, Abbott B. Rice, chairman, and aldermen Cobb, Cox, Jarvis, Malcolm, Wagner and Blakemore. Public works—Walter H. Barker, chairman, and aldermen Alley, Bartlett, Cabot, Clark, Early and Forknall. Schools—Joseph B. Jamieson, chairman, and aldermen Winslow and Blakemore.

Other committees appointed were: Mayor's address—Bernard Early, chairman, and aldermen Blanchard, Clark, Cobb and Cox. Kenrick fund—Reuben Forknall, chairman, and aldermen Pratt and Wagner. Legislation—To act with Mayor Childs, aldermen Blanchard, Clark, Cox, Early, Jarvis, Murphy, Richardson and Blakemore.

DOZEN TENEMENT HOUSE INSPECTORS ARE APPOINTED

Approval of the appointment of 12 tenement house inspectors made by the board of health was given today by Mayor Fitzgerald. Each inspector will receive a salary of \$1000 a year.

The appointees are John O'Higgins, Jamaica Plain; Thomas M. Joyce, Roxbury; John D. McGivern, Roxbury; Patrick B. Carr, Charlestown; James T. McGuire, Jamaica Plain; Edward T. Betts, Dorchester; John T. Scully, Dorchester; Albert S. Lane, East Boston; James A. Hart, Boston; Henry C. Murphy, Charlestown; Bernard J. Brennan, Charlestown; Edward S. McGrath, Roxbury.

AUBURNDALE ASKS PLAYGROUND FUND

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—Auburndale Improvement Association has asked the Newton board of aldermen for an appropriation to cover the cost of a playground on land at Pine street near the Charles river. The board referred the matter to the committee on public works.

Residents of Auburndale have subscribed \$2000 toward the cost of a playground.

DATE FOR INCREASES TO BEGIN IS LEFT WITH "L" ARBITRATORS

How Far Back Raised Pay Will Be Held Effective if Granted Is Left for Board to Announce With Its Other Findings Next Thursday

When the arbitration board on the Boston Elevated controversy met for its final hearing in the Ford building today there was much discussion as to the time from which compensation should date if the increase in wages were granted. It was decided to leave the decision with the board, to be given with the findings on the other subjects next Thursday.

James J. Storow, chairman of the board, asked permission to read a copy of a letter sent to him by Frederick E. Snow, attorney for the company, with which were enclosed copies of letters from Attorney Snow to James H. Vahey, counsel for the Boston Street Carmen's Union, pertaining to hours of labor for blue-uniformed men. The letter asked whether or not a date could be set for hearing the question.

John P. Feeney, representing the union, objected to this course, saying that this was not a subject for the board to determine. He said that the statute provided a certain number of hours of labor for the blue-uniformed men and that such points were for the Legislature to look into.

Fred Fay, organizer for the union, said there was one point he would like to have settled before the agreement was placed before the union following its issue Thursday. This was the question of the time when the compensation should go into effect.

It was agreed that counsel for both sides should hold a consultation. At its conclusion counsel announced that they would leave the question in the hands of the board.

CHELSEA BOOM OPENS WITH BIG DINNER TONIGHT

First Step for Chamber of Commerce to Be Taken—Membership Campaign Will Follow

Tonight is "Boom Chelsea Night" and the first public meeting and dinner in the interest of the proposed Chelsea Chamber of Commerce will take place in the state armory. Francis X. Tyrrell of the state board of economy and efficiency, will be toastmaster. Among the speakers will be Mayor Willard.

Formation of this new organization which, it is expected, will have a membership of between 600 and 700 citizens, will do away with the present Chelsea Board of Trade. In its place will be an institution with wider powers and greater scope of activities.

Following tonight's meeting will begin a membership campaign. Then at a later date there will be election of officers.

J. S. WILLIAMS IS NAMED FOR COMPTROLLER

Senate Gets President's Nomination of Assistant Secretary of Treasury for Place Important in the New Money System

AIDS RESERVE BOARD

As Ex-Officio Member Man Who Fills Office Will Receive \$7000 Added Salary and Will Also Help in Organization

WASHINGTON—President Wilson sent the nomination of John Skelton Williams, now assistant secretary of the treasury, to be comptroller of the currency, to the Senate today.

Under the federal reserve act the comptroller becomes an ex-officio member of the federal reserve board at an annual (Continued on page ten, column three)

BILL PROVIDES STOCK CONTROL IN RHODE ISLAND

Senator Munroe Offers Measure Regulating the Sale of Securities and Operations of Brokers

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An act regulating in Rhode Island the sale of stocks, bonds and other securities was introduced in the upper branch of the Legislature today by Senator Addison P. Munroe of this city. Under the rules the measure was sent to the judiciary committee for consideration.

In presenting the bill Senator Munroe declared that it was intended to prevent the sale of "fake" stocks and bonds and would not in his opinion be objected to by any reputable dealer in securities. The act is the first "blue sky" act, so-called, presented this session.

Senator Munroe's act is entitled, "An act to define and provide for the regulation and supervision of foreign and domestic investment companies to protect the purchasers of stocks, bonds and other securities issued by such investment companies, and to prevent fraud in the sale thereof, and to create a commission to administer the provisions of this law."

MODERATE VOTE IN CITY ELECTION IS INDICATION

Balloting Heavy in South Boston, Home of Councilman Kenny, and Roxbury, Where Congressman Curley Lives

FIVE QUESTIONS UP

License, Abolition of Tunnel Tolls, Acceptance of Workmen's Compensation Act and Eight-Hour Day Are Issues

Heavier voting at noon today in the municipal election followed the light voting of the morning, said to be due to the zero weather, but only a medium ballot was cast in all, according to the close observers of the polls.

South Boston, where Councilman Thomas J. Kenny, one of the mayoralty candidates, resides, brought out a heavy vote, as did Roxbury, which is the residence of Congressman James M. Curley, the other candidate. In the Back Bay the vote was light.

In addition to the selection of a mayor, three councilmen and two members of the school committee, the voters are also deciding four questions—the granting of licenses, the appropriating of money to abolish the 1-cent East Boston tunnel toll, the acceptance of the workmen's compensation act and the eight-hour day for municipal employees.

For councilman they are Daniel J. McDonald, William M. Woods, George W. Coleman, Frederick J. Kneeland, Patrick A. Kearns and Henry E. Hagan.

In the contest for school committeemen are Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., David D. Seannell, James M. Keyes and Frederick L. Bogan.

In ward 10, precincts 1 and 2, at 9:45 a. m. the vote was 62 and 80, respectively, which is comparatively light beside the former election result. In precincts 3 and 4 there were 90 and 75, respectively. At 9:30, which was also light, the Democrats coming out heavier than the other parties. In precinct 5 the vote at 9:30 was 39, said to be normal; precinct 6, it was 91 at 9:40; and in precinct 7 it was 181 at about the same time. The last two precincts were said to show a light vote.

At 9:15 in precinct 8 the vote was medium, 93 ballots being cast; at 9 o'clock in precinct 9 the vote was heavy, 240 having registered.

In ward 11, precinct 1, there were 220 at 11:18 a. m., a comparatively heavy vote. Among the ballots were those of 14 women. In precinct 2 a light vote was cast up to 11:15, the figures being 108; precinct 3 showed 163 at 11:07, which was similar to the previous election; precinct 4 was light with 264, of which 34 were women; at 11:03 and precinct 9 had a normal vote with 414 at 10:36.

Congressman Curley voted in precinct 4, ward 17, at 10 o'clock, and Councilman Kenny at Dorchester avenue and Fourth street, at 11 o'clock.

In ward 11, precinct 5, the vote was 174 at 10:06 a. m., comparatively normal; precinct 6, 84 at 10 a. m., said to be a light vote; precinct 7, 141 at 10:15, heavier than the previous election; precinct 8, 197 at 10:20 a. m., normal.

There was a light vote in ward 10, precinct 7, at 12:20, only 300 having voted up to that time. Of this number 30 were women. In precinct 5 there were 70 votes cast at 12:30, no women. In precinct 6, 147, including 3 women, had voted at 12:33; precinct 9 showed a heavy vote at 11:55, 370, of which 45 were women. In precinct 8 311 had voted, 10 of whom were women, at 12:15. In precinct 3 at 12:40 140 had cast their ballots, 5 of whom were women.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE OPPONENTS VIEW ORGANIZED WORK

Anti-suffrage organization work in the United States and Canada is the subject of speeches at the luncheon of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman Suffrage at the Hotel Somerset today. Mrs. James M. Codman, president of the state organization, presides.

Guests include members of all the New England organizations, Mrs. H. D. Warren, president of the Canadian Anti-Suffrage Association, Mrs. Josephine Daakman Baron, Edward Martin, and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the national organization opposed to woman suffrage.

J. P. McNAMARA GETS NEW POST

John P. McNamara, who has been appointed secretary to Police Commissioner O'Meara, succeeding Leo A. Rogers, resigned, assumes his new capacity Thursday. Mr. Rogers' resignation to become assistant United States district attorney becomes effective tomorrow.

Mr. McNamara is a Boston attorney, a graduate of Harvard University and Harvard law school.

Commissioner O'Meara commends Mr. Rogers' work as secretary for 7½ years. He says Mr. Rogers has saved the city about \$20,000 in legal services.

PREPARING FOR POLLS WHILE VOTERS SLEEP



Starting out the tickets at four in the morning for use in city election

ZABERN INCIDENT OVERSHADOWED BY ARMY SHIFTS

German Press Ignores Recent Court Martial Proceedings and Centers Interest on Gen. von Sanders' Removal

TURKEY MANEUVERS

BERLIN—For the time being, at all events, the Zabern incident is being ignored in the German press. The Berliner Tageblatt has joined the Frankfurter Zeitung in severely criticizing the finding of the court. On the whole, however, less has been said in the press than might have been expected.

Interest centers rather on the removal of General Liman von Sanders from the command of the first army corps to the office of inspector-general of the army. This change is regarded largely as a triumph of Russian diplomacy at the expense of Wilhelmstrasse and the action of Enver Pasha in this respect, combined with his treatment of the Ottoman ambassador in Berlin, Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha, which was very considerable in the German capital.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, which was possibly the warmest of the conservative papers in its support of Colonel von Reuter, declares that Enver Pasha is overwhelmed with ambition, and is aiming at the dictatorship of Turkey.

Having already removed Shukri, the defender of Adrianople, he has now removed Mahmud Mukhtar, and evidently aims at placing a dependent of his own in command of the Constantinople army corps in the place of General von Sanders. In doing this he is no doubt consulting also his financial interest, as he needs money from Paris, and this can only be obtained by propitiating St. Petersburg, as well.

GUILTY PLEA OF TREASURER

NEW YORK—Arthur A. McLean of Newburgh, treasurer of the Democratic state committee, today pleaded guilty before Justice Davis of the supreme court to the charge of receiving campaign contributions from a corporation.

TURKISH OFFICER IN BALKANS WAR FORCED TO RETIRE

Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha Summarily Released After Refusing Inspectorship of Erzincan

CONSTANTINOPLE—One of the most remarkable developments of the policy of Enver Pasha is the compulsory retirement just announced of Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha. This officer, who is at present Ottoman ambassador in Berlin, was offered inspectorship of Erzincan district and on declining it was placed on the retired list.

Mahmud Mukhtar was one of few Turkish generals who distinguished themselves in any way during the last war, and though his conduct of operations was severely criticized in an article in the Monitor from the pen of Cherif Pasha, he none the less was the man who caused the most trouble to the Bulgarians during their advance on Tchataldja. His retirement raises the question of the embassy in Berlin which it is believed is intended for Hakki Pasha.

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau
The work was under the supervision of John M. Minton, chairman of the commission. By his direction the 225 police officers were assigned to the different wards, one to a precinct. Twelve additional policemen from station 2 were stationed near the office to facilitate the work there.

M. PALEOLOGUE SENT BY FRANCE TO ST. PETERSBURG

PARIS—Retirement of M. Delcasse from the French embassy in St. Petersburg is now officially confirmed, and it is understood that he will return to Paris to support the party formed by M. Briand.

His successor in the Russian capital is M. Paleologue, director of political departments. M. Paleologue is a diplomatist of acknowledged talent, who was one of M. Poincare's ablest helpers during the negotiations some months ago in the near East.

GREEK PREMIER ARRIVES IN PARIS

PARIS—M. Venizelos has arrived in Paris, where he will make a few days' stop before he crosses to England. On his return it is understood that his stay will be more prolonged.

BALLOTS SENT OUT IN LESS THAN AN HOUR

Election Commissioners, Clerks, Policemen and Taxi Drivers Cooperate for Quick and Neat Despatch of Morning Duty

PLAN EARLY RETURNS

Less than an hour was needed this morning to send out all of the 137,760 ballots, with the exception of those for ward 26, at the office of the election commissioners, 100 Summer street. Quick work on the part of commissioners, clerks, policemen and taxicab drivers was aided by a well-regulated system of handling the ballot boxes and the conveyances that took them to their various precincts.

The work was under the supervision of John M. Minton, chairman of the commission. By his direction the 225 police officers were assigned to the different wards, one to a precinct. Twelve additional policemen from station 2 were stationed near the office to facilitate the work there.

As soon as the returns come in at each precinct the vote for mayor will be totaled and telephoned to the election commission where the grand total will be reached with all possible haste. The ballots will then be sent to the election commissioners and the votes for the other candidates and city questions counted.

All signed ballots will be taken to the offices of the Commonwealth Trust Company, after they have been counted and kept there for at least 30 days. If at the end of that time there is no call for a recount the ballots will be destroyed.

MEDFORD WANTS TRAINS KEPT ON

A petition containing several hundred signatures, already 13 feet in length and with many more names being added daily, is in circulation in Medford asking that the residents be given a hearing on discontinuing several trains on the Medford branch of the Portland division. The stations affected are Medford, Park street, Glenwood and Wellington.

M. BRIAND SAYS NEW FRENCH MINISTRY IS SO WEAK IT CAN BE DEFEATED ANY MOMENT

Leader of New Party in Interview Declares Present Government Probably Will Be Allowed to Continue Its Existence Until the Coming Elections

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—A representative of the Chronicle saw M. Briand in his house in Avenue Kleber yesterday and the interview formed a sort of reply to that granted to the same paper by M. Caillaux.

The government, M. Briand insisted, was so weak in the Chamber that it could probably be brought to the ground any day. The question, however, was whether it would be wise to destroy it before the elections. It was generally believed, he explained, that the government to a power during elections was able to exert an influence in its own favor. This, though undoubtedly the case, would probably be balanced by permitting the present government to drag out its existence until prorogation.

As for M. Caillaux he was generally spoken of as the strong man of M. Doumergue's cabinet, but as a matter of fact he was not a particularly strong man but was the most unpopular one in the country.

Speaking of his own party, M. Briand declared it consisted of men who were the backbone of French politics and who were determined to safeguard the interests of the country. The difference between himself and M. Caillaux lay greatly in the manner of conceiving the end and purpose of the government. He and his friends were quite as Republican

as Radical Socialists but they aimed at producing a government which would be acceptable to all parties in the country.

Speaking of British politics, he explained he had peculiar sympathy with Mr. Lloyd George. He like himself, was a Celt with a Celt's qualities and defects, and in his opinion the future of English politics depended very much upon him. Speaking of a recent interview with the chancellor of the exchequer, which has caused so much commotion in France, he explained that he thought the chancellor of the exchequer had been very much misunderstood, for though he quite conceived his anxiety as a finance minister for retrenchment he had never regarded one word of the interview as showing any weakening in support of the entente.

He had, he declared, himself done everything in office to support a rapprochement with Germany, but the schemes which would have made relations between Berlin and Paris much more satisfactory had been entirely upset by the appearance of M. Doumergue's government. Speaking finally of immunity of the rentes from taxation, he explained that he had never opposed its liability to the income tax. What he had opposed was lowering the value of the rentes by taxing the coupon by means of a stamp. This idea was purely a vexatious one, and was not in any sense a part of the income tax scheme.

FIVE VESSELS READY TO HELP STEAMER ASHORE

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Wireless messages received here today reported the royal mail steamer Cobeguid, which has a considerable passenger list, ashore off Briar island at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, and the government steamer Lansdown and two tug boats put out to the assistance of the vessel this afternoon. The liners Kronprinzessin Cecilie and Lady Laurier wireless that they were heading toward the Cobeguid.

The Cobeguid sailed from Grenada, Windward islands, for Halifax, Dec. 30. She carried a crew of 20 men. Late wireless despatches declared the rescuing ships had been unable to reach the Cobeguid because of heavy weather.

WALTHAM VALUATION GROWS

WALTHAM, Mass.—Hiram E. Tuttle, secretary of the Board of Trade, declares that the efforts of the board have resulted in the addition of \$275,000 in taxable property to the city's valuation.

STREET RAILWAY MEN TO DISCUSS TROLLEY FREIGHT

The Massachusetts Street Railway Association is to meet at the Engineers' Club Wednesday night for a discussion on trolley freight as an aid to agricultural development. R. W. Perkins, president of the Shore Line Electric Railway Company of Norwich, Conn., is to be the speaker of the evening.

The United States department of agriculture has recently established the office of markets, and the relation of trolley freight service to agricultural development is one of the subjects that will be discussed.

WAKEFIELD BUDGET HIGHER

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Gradual increases in salaries for school teachers will make the total budget for the school department about \$1400 higher this year, the committee states. About \$75,000 will be asked for.

A young man in a great industrial center discovers a new method of educating mill workers to do their work more intelligently and with a greater degree of personal safety. What a splendid opportunity there is to send an article like that to some business man who can apply it! Is there not some business man you can remember as you read the Monitor to discover articles to mark and remail?

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Austria-Hungary Compromises on Railway Situation

ORIENT RAILWAY QUESTION IS SAID TO BE ADJUSTED

Compromise Reached Which Will Give to Serbia and Greece Control of the Lines From a Strategic Point of View

NEGOTIATIONS TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria.—The question of the Oriental railways has been causing considerable differences between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, but the question has now been settled, temporarily, at least.

La compagnie d'exploitation des chemins de fer Orientaux, was founded in 1871, and controlled the lines from Constantinople to Adrianople, Bellowa, Adrianople-Delegatsch, Timova-Jamboli, Saloniki-Teskub-Mitrowitz, and other lines.

In 1880, Austrian shareholders took over the company, and with various changes and alterations from time to time, Austria has since then kept the principal control in her own hands. Just as long as the territory through which the railway ran was Turkish, the Austrian shareholders found themselves welcome, as Turkey became a kind of prospecting ground for many firms in other countries years ago.

Each country, for instance, has owned its own postoffice in Constantinople, for many years. Instead of receiving letters with Turkish stamps, the correspondent gets envelopes bearing sometimes a British stamp, sometimes an Austrian stamp, just as the writer happened to be in the neighborhood of the postoffice in question. This system of postage is sufficient to show the condition into which Turkey had fallen long before the war.

Now, however, much of the ground which is traversed by the Orient railway does not belong to Turkey, but to Serbia and Greece. They naturally objected to an Austrian company owning a railroad in their country. The Serbs were quite determined to get possession of the line, and the Greeks were not less persistent in their efforts to turn out the Austrians. Austria-Hungary, on the other hand, has urgent reasons for wishing to control the railway to

Salonika, the most important of which is the question of trade facilities.

The negotiations are complicated by Austria's urgent need of a loan, which depends on the good will of the financial world, more especially of France, the only country with any money available for this purpose. A compromise has been reached on the subject of the railways, which will give Serbia and Greece the control of the lines from a strategic point of view, and Serbia has promised to abstain from her war on Austrian goods by increasing the tariffs. It is understood, however, that this compromise is only temporary and that Serbia will purchase the railways out and out before the option allowing her to do this expires.

Serbia is consolidating very fast, and is able to produce the necessary money for improving her newly acquired territory. Unprejudiced witnesses of the rapid development of the country cannot withhold very warm congratulations on the manner in which she has avoided trouble with Austria, for the second time since the war. Instead of adopting a defiant and threatening attitude, she has yielded, holding fast, however, to the right to improve the terms of the agreement as circumstances arise, enabling her to do so.

There is no report of internal trouble from Serbia, such as is heard from various sources every day from Bulgaria. It is natural that the Serbs are pleased with their victory, and that they are only trying to make the most of their advantages, without undue pride and display, which may bring upon them the jealousy of their neighbors.

Bulgaria appears to be torn by dissensions; the Socialists are at the helm just now, and they are naturally asking for explanations of the second unhappy war, which has left their finances in a state of collapse. Turkey, meanwhile, is being bolstered up by the Powers, the reform in the army being undertaken by Germany, while England is giving assistance with a view to placing the navy on a better footing.

CENTRALIZATION OF LONDON UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The council of the Library Association recently passed a resolution regretting that the evidence submitted by their education committee to the royal commission on university education in London appeared to have been misunderstood.

Their evidence, the resolution went on, embodied an appeal for correlation of the library resources of London, and was entirely in favor of centralizing the university libraries, both on the grounds of efficiency and economy. Unfortunately it has been cited as if it supported the contrary policy of decentralization, supported by the commissioners in their final report.

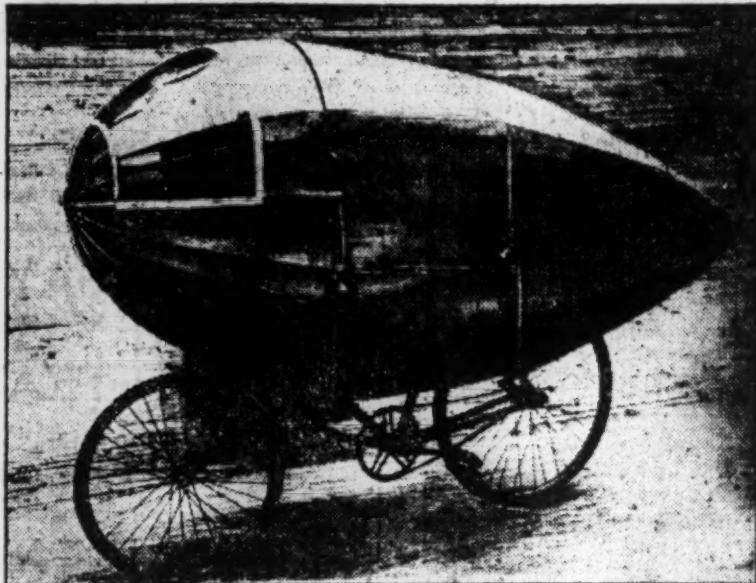
In the opinion of the council, it is regrettable that no consideration appears to have been given to the advantage of the scheme for a central collection of books, to be established at the university in its central building, and to form a depot for supplying important and expensive works, required by students, on loan to the public libraries where they happen to be readers.

This scheme which they think might have been set on foot with little expenditure, would immediately have tended, not only to extend the use of the already existing university central library, but also to bring the public and semi-public libraries of the metropolis into closer touch with each other, to give serious readers of all classes a more adequate supply of the more expensive kinds of books, and at the same time to avoid waste in useless duplication.

The council of the association wish to draw attention to the fact that the proposals of the royal commissioners for breaking up the university library into a series of sectional units are diametrically opposed to the teaching of all practical librarians, and to the policy universally acted upon by modern library authorities. The council declare that no consideration can possibly outweigh the immense advantage to a large body of readers of having all the available books located together in one building, and the council are of opinion that should these proposals be carried out a disastrous blow would be dealt to the interests of all classes of students now and in the future.

They respectfully urge that the departmental committee of the board of education on the University of London should give the important problem of the university library full and inde-

FRENCH CYCLIST GETS RECORD WITH TORPEDO SHAPED HOOD



Device used by M. Berthot to reduce resistance to the wind

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—M. Berthot, the racer, performed a record bicycling feat recently when he covered a distance of three miles at a speed of 32 miles an hour, thereby breaking all records for cycling without pacers.

Many ingenious inventions have been tried from time to time with a view to increasing the speed of a bicycle without the assistance of an internal combustion engine. Sails have been tried, and there is at least one machine to which the propeller, such as is used on aeroplanes, is fitted. The propeller, or tractor, is connected to the pedals, the revolving of which by the rider sets the tractor in motion.

M. Berthot, however, attributed his success to the special torpedo-shaped hood with which his bicycle was fitted.

Owing to the special shape of the attachment, the machine offered far less resistance to the wind, than when ridden in the ordinary way.

WOMEN'S LABOR LAW PROMISED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The demand for fresh legislation dealing with conditions of women's work, made by a deputation of women workers representing a number of organizations in May last, has resulted in the promise made by the prime minister of a bill to be introduced next session to amend the truck acts.

In the letter which Mr. Asquith has addressed to the representatives of the organizations, he states that, though unable to promise factory act legislation, a bill on the question of truck has been drafted, and will be introduced by the home secretary next session.

It further states that both the premier and the home secretary are agreed that the factory act of 1901 requires consolidating, but that in view of the extent of the subject it may not be found possible to deal with it next session.

LONDON SCHOOL PLANS APPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The responsibility of supervising the adaptation of the buildings of the London Institution for the purposes of the School of Oriental studies has been entrusted meantime to the departmental committee of the India office, presided over by Lord Cromer, acting in conjunction with the Office of Works.

The committee have approved the plans submitted by Prof. F. M. Simpson, F. R. I. B. A., but some time must elapse before alterations can be made. The work is, however, expected to be complete by the end of 1914.

An income of £14,000 a year will be required to maintain the school on a satisfactory basis, and of this income £4000 has been promised by his Majesty's government and £1250 has been promised by the government of India.

BENGAL GOVERNOR URGES CARE IN OPPOSING THE GOVERNMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—A few months ago it was noted that the Bengal government had sustained a defeat in its own Legislature, working under the new conditions imposed by the reforms introduced by Lord Morley and Minto.

This incident was viewed with amusement or consternation, according as the spectator was or was not an official. It brought to a point the anomalous character of the situation created by the Minto-Morley program; for, as was indicated at the time, the Bengal Legislature has no power whatever to replace the present government or to make good its opposition in any but a negative way.

The incident above mentioned has apparently set the authorities thinking, and the result came out in a speech delivered in the Legislative Council this week by Lord Carmichael, the Governor, in welcoming the members at the commencement of a new session.

"You non-official members," he said, "beat us, the executive government, once, not long ago. I am not sorry you did it, for it showed you what you could do. You may beat us again, and it may be

SHIP WITHIN SHIP IN BRITANNIC TO BE LAUNCHED SOON

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland.—Messrs. Harland & Wolff will launch on Feb. 29 the White Star liner Britannic, a vessel considerably larger than the Olympic. She is 887 feet long, 94 feet 6 inches broad, and will have a gross tonnage of over 50,000 tons.

As compared with the Olympic, these figures represent an increased length of five feet, an increased breadth of two feet, and a tonnage increase of about 4000 tons.

The Britannic will be fitted with a triple screw with reciprocating and low pressure turbines and will cover the distance from Southampton to New York in a little over six days. The most important feature of her construction is an inner shell over 700 feet long and the space between the two hulls, which is three feet broad and has been made watertight, will be used for storing oil.

MR. CHURCHILL SEES AEROPLANES

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—Mr. Churchill during his recent visit to Paris paid a visit to the Buc aerodrome accompanied by Lieut. Spencer Grey, the English naval aviator, and Holt Thomas. The first lord of the admiralty carefully inspected a number of different types of machines under the guidance of Henri Farman, and watched an exhibition of flying carried on by pilots of the Buc school.

Chevillard, who looped the loop and gave some other admirable flights, was warmly congratulated by Mr. Churchill at the close of the performance. The aviation salon at the Grand Palais was also visited by the first lord.

NEW READING ROOMS OPENED IN MELBOURNE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia.—At the opening of the splendid new reading rooms which have been added to the Melbourne public library, the president of the trustees, Gyles Turner, expressed grateful recognition to those responsible for the erection of the building and to the state parliament and the government for the generosity which had enabled the trustees to carry out a work that would help to raise Melbourne as high in culture and art as it had already reached in the more material affairs of commerce and wealth.

The governor-general, Lord Denman, in performing the opening ceremony, said he had many opportunities of seeing for himself examples of the good work done by the state government to institutions for the encouragement of art and literature.

During the last 50 years about £15,000 had been expended on the buildings and maintenance of the public library and associated institutions, and about £80,000 had been spent upon the additions now made, and he did not think the money could have been expended to better purpose or to greater advantage.

DUBLIN COUNSEL TELLS OF HOUSING PLAN DIFFICULTIES

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ire.—At a recent sitting of the inquiry into the housing of the working classes in Dublin, Mr. Rice, solicitor for the Dublin corporation, described the efforts made by the corporation to deal with the housing question and the difficulties they experienced.

He considered it was desirable in connection with a satisfactory housing scheme to have a cheap tram service, but it was not absolutely a sine qua non, and he thought the tramway company would probably, in the case of increased traffic, give cheap fares. Statutory powers with regard to purchase of property for housing purposes were rendered difficult, owing to the action of arbitrators in holding themselves bound to give compensation for loss of trade profits.

The corporation considered themselves lucky if they got even an insanitary area at £2000 per acre. If they were moderately certain of getting an arbitrator who understood his business the corporation would be satisfied. He thought there should be a test to make sure that an arbitrator, appointed by the local government board had the knowledge required for the purpose. Part II. of the act of 1890 dealt with insanitary dwellings, but it was found practically unworkable owing to the facilities it allowed to the owner to obstruct it by delay.

In conclusion Mr. Rice said that the corporation owned a considerable amount of land outside the city, but it was not legally clear that it could be used for building purposes only.

HOLLAND AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IS TO EXPAND

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The American Chamber of Commerce for the Netherlands and Colonies affords the following advantages to its members:

1. It offers its members the benefit of its experience in Dutch colonial and American trade.
2. Puts them in touch with suitable agents.
3. Supplies them with exact customs classification of goods.
4. Notifies them of changes in Dutch and colonial customs duties and proposed commercial legislation likely to affect particular trades, and so on.
5. Communicates inquiries to them from Dutch and Colonial buyers of American goods.
6. Files members' catalogues for the information of buyers.
7. Aids members in customs and technical difficulties.
8. Is actively engaged in the protection of American trade-marks, and the interests of American firms and companies.
9. Spares no effort to promote American trade in Holland and the Colonies.

At a general meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Netherlands, at the Amstel Hotel, Amsterdam, J. Bendine, vice-president, took the chair and welcoming those present stated with pleasure that great interest is taken in the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bendine proposed to extend the work of the Chamber to the colonies, to change the name into "American Chamber of Commerce for the Netherlands and Colonies" and to establish committees at Batavia (Java), Paramaribo (Surinam) and Curacao. This was generally approved.

The secretary, Eelco M. Vis, stated that he had written to the Diamond Ex-

change and the Jewelers Association of offering them the assistance of the Chamber and asking their cooperation. He had also entered into correspondence with the Hotel-Owners Association for the benefit of Americans coming to Holland, as it is the idea of the Chamber to assist American business men coming to Holland in every possible way, and also to get commercial corporations into Holland.

The rules and regulations of the Chamber were discussed and accepted, and Royal approval will be asked. A vote of thanks was passed to the several big hotels who joined as members and freely offered their rooms for the meetings. It was agreed to prepare circulars in the Dutch and English language with the object of making the Chamber better known in order to increase the number of members and to be able to make a complete organization for the benefit of the American trade.

FOREST TRIBES FURNISH COOLIES ON ASSAM FARMS

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—A report issued recently under the auspices of the government of Bengal shows that the number of laborers recruited for the plantations of Assam last year was upwards of 53,000. The number recruited last year was somewhat similar, and the average annual recruitment for the plantations may be set down roughly at 50,000.

The number of the time expired coolies who returned to their native country during the year was less than 300. The reason for this is that Assam is very sparsely inhabited, and enormous tracts of it are over-run by jungle. The coolie is recruited, for the most part, from the forest tribes who are to be found in the wilder parts of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Madras.

He makes an excellent pioneer settler, and the result is that after he has served out his term of indenture to the proprietor of the plantation, he generally finds it expedient to take up a piece of land on the coast, and establish himself in the new province. This is all the easier for him, as it is usually famine, failure of crops and complete economic collapse which have driven him away from his native village in the first place, and have compelled him to engage himself to the plantations.

As he generally migrates with his whole family, he is completely uprooted from his old environment, and has no great inducement to return to it. The effect of these considerations, acting upon thousands of laborers yearly, is to settle an industrious and prosperous race of yeomen in the wilds of Assam, bringing the wilderness under cultivation and incidentally adding to the revenues of the administration. This gives us the brighter side of the labor question in Assam.

LAND ACQUIRED IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—During the week ended Nov. 1, 1913, land selected under the provisions of the New South Wales state crown lands and closer settlement promotion acts included 11,301 acres by 63 new settlers as original holdings, while three holders took up 680 acres.

From July 5 to Nov. 1 of 1913, 288,078 acres were acquired in 735 original holdings, in addition to 44,563 acres in 210 additional areas. For the 17 weeks under review a total of 444,377 acres was thrown open for settlement in 1421 farm and blocks for original selection, and 11,546 acres in 28 blocks for additional holdings.

DIARIES FOR 1914

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON.—"The Whip," 7:45.
CASTLE.—"The Mind-the-Paint Girl," 2:10, 8:10.
HOLLIS.—"The Marriage Market," 8.
KATHES.—Vandeville, 8.
MAJESTIC.—"Little Women," 8:10.
PARK.—Miss May Robson, 8:10.
PLYMOUTH.—"Under Cover," 8:05.
SHUBERT.—"All About," 8.
TREMONT.—Miss Ethel Barrymore, 8:15.

BOSTON CONCERTS

Tuesday, St. Peter's hall, 11 a. m., "Rose Cavalier" interpretation, Miss Bessie H. Mann.
Wednesday, Jordan hall, 3 p. m., piano recital, Miss Eleanor Spencer.
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., twelfth Symphony rehearsal, Harold Bauer, soloist.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., twelfth Symphony concert, Harold Bauer, soloist.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., violin recital, Eugene Yease; Symphony hall, 8:30 p. m., People's Choral Union concert.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Wednesday, 7:45 p. m., "Louise."
Thursday, 8 p. m., City Club special performance, "Jewels of the Madonna."
Friday, 8 p. m., "Bohème."
Saturday, 2 p. m., Samson and Delilah; 8 p. m., "Hugoberto."
Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera artists, Miss Bori, principal soloist.

NEW YORK

ASTOR.—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
BELASCO.—Miss Frances Starr.
BOTH.—"Punella."
COLLINS.—"Patash and Perlmutter."
COMEDY.—"Kitty Mackay."
FORD.—"Peg o' My Heart."
GUTHRIE.—"Young Widow."
EMPIRE.—Miss Maude Adams.
GAIETY.—Miss Elsie Ferguson.
GARRICK.—"Edith Coates to Stay."
HAYES.—William Collier.
KNICKERBOCKER.—"New Henrietta."
LITTLE.—"The Philanderer."
LYCEUM.—Miss Billie Burke.
MANHATTAN.—Forbes-Robertson.
PLAYHOUSE.—"Things That Count."
SHUBERT.—"A Thousand Years Ago."
THIRTY-NINTH.—"At Bay."
WALLACKS.—"Cyril Maude in 'Grumpy'."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE.—"Fanny's First Play."
ELKS ARMS.—"Repertory."
POWERS.—David Warfield.
PRINCESS.—William Hodge.
STUBBARD.—"The Bell Girl."

Italy's War Policies Are Defended in Parliament

SOCIALISTS IN ITALIAN HOUSE DENY CHARGES

Parliamentary Group Attempts to Rebut Imputation of Obstruction by Accusing the Government of Countenancing Fraud

PREMIER A SPEAKER

(Special to the Monitor)
FLORENCE, Italy.—The Socialist parliamentary group have issued a manifesto to their fellow Socialists in Italy. Whether this was intended as a statement of their plans to be read by others than Socialists, or whether it was a document for use among the party itself, one cannot say. At all events, it contained some wide statements.

To say that the government and the majority were conspiring to control supply on the expenses of the Libyan war, and in Parliament to take such control unfairly through the composition of committees, was to say something that must be clearly proved in order to be effective. If Socialists have been treated unfairly in this respect, this ought to be set right.

The manifesto attempted to rebut the accusation of parliamentary obstruction, by accusing the government of countenancing fraud and violence in election districts. If this accusation be made good, government ought to answer for what it has done, but even so, there would remain the patent fact that the Socialists in the Chamber have practiced systematic obstruction, as ridiculous as it has been at times violent. When the Socialist group say that they have not and do not practice obstruction, no one who follows parliamentary debates can believe them.

The gist of the matter is that the question of the morality of the Libyan war, and the question of sustaining a budget framed to pay the expenses of that war, and now the legal obligations, not of a party but of the nation, are quite separate. What appears to be a fact, however, is that no government for some time to come will embark on any more wars, a salutary lesson having been learned from the unselfish source of bookkeeping.

It was expected that the speeches of the prime minister and the Marquis Di San Giuliano would have been even more interesting than they were. The foreign secretary upheld the Libyan war. He could not well do otherwise, as it is understood to have been an enterprise largely inspired by himself. On the other hand, Signor Giolitti seemed to accept it as a fact and that the best must be made of it.

The foreign minister contradicted the statement of the Hon. Barzilai, that in consequence of Italy's policy continuing from the first Balkan war her relations with the powers not in the triple alliance had grown worse. On the contrary, Italy was politically, economically and morally stronger than she was.

The speaker said that the Hon. Barzilai was wrong when he said that there had grown up a coolness between Italy and England. Rather were these powers in accord. The speech was a justification of Italy's African and Balkan policy and derived its real strength from the appeal that it made to the national spirit of Italians, while it was marked by ability and dignity.

The speech of Signor Giolitti was more difficult, as he is compelled to include in it a reference to so many different matters. In fact by some critics it was said to be very Giolittian, for it contained, they declare, something to please everybody. He upheld the Libyan war in the spirit that has been indicated, but he called attention to the fact that Italy had more exemptions from

military service than Austria, Germany or France, and declared for peace.

He said that there should be better means of conciliation and arbitration in disputes between labor and capital, that he could not approve of the pension scheme of the Hon. Sidney Sonnino, inasmuch as it was non-contributory. The question of unemployment, he maintained, could not be dealt with at present, except by public work, and he drew attention to the fact that the land system should be improved in the interest of the agricultural classes.

On the question of state and church, he reiterated what he had said before, that the state was quite independent. Should priests interfere in election they would be punished under the law provided for such misdemeanors. While he himself was favorable to a law for absolute divorce, he did not think that as yet public opinion in Italy wished it. He would present, however, a law insuring the precedence of civil marriages over religious. Referring to the reports that an agreement had been come to with the Vatican at the last elections, Signor Giolitti declared that those who had made any such agreements could not be considered to be Liberals.

Save for some interruptions and murmurs from the extreme left, the speech was well received, and the government at this time seems as secure as ever of its majority.

REPORT IS MADE ON BUSINESS OF THE KING'S BENCH

Lord Chief Justice Issues Statement of Number of Cases in Answer to Alleged Delays

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The lord chief justice, on taking his seat in the King's Bench division recently, dealt with the position of cases up to that date, in view of the criticism that had been directed against them on account of the alleged delay in the hearing of actions in that division.

When the sittings commenced there were 415 cases entered for trial, 195 special jury actions, 122 common jury actions, and 98 non-jury actions. At the present moment, he said, every special jury case entered for trial at these sittings and that was ready for trial, had been dealt with or was in the list for that day. In common juries there would be 20 cases left. In non-juries there would be no case remaining for trial, as all the cases left except one were entered on the list that day.

It was right to point out that, although that was the state of things at the moment, a number of cases had stood over for trial until next sittings, in the majority of cases because the parties were not ready. In respect of that matter there were 72 special jury cases, 20 common jury cases and 29 non-jury cases, which had been postponed, altogether 121 cases, which, with the 20 common jury cases that had not been tried, would make a total of 141 cases for the beginning of the sittings.

'It was worthy of observation also that in respect of a number of cases that had been tried these sittings, the writs had only been issued since the beginning of the sittings, so that they had been tried in the same sittings. As to the divisional court business, in the crown paper 81 cases were pending at the commencement of the sittings, and of that number 31 were undisposed of.

In the civil paper 97 cases were pending and 66 were outstanding. The lord chief justice desired that these facts should be known, because apparently it was still thought by a large section of the public that there were great arrears in the King's Bench division. He thought he was entitled to say that the King's Bench division compared favorably with any other division of the high court.

FRANCE'S ROLE IN FUTURE TOLD BY M. HANOTAUX

Changed International Conditions After Balkan War Analyzed by Writer, Who Says Country Must Be Reckoned With

POWERS IN THE OPEN

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The recent postponement for an apparently indefinite period of the Franco-German negotiations with regard to the Bagdad railway, and of other matters of mutual interest in Asia Minor, is believed to be the reason for the publication in the Figaro of an unusually outspoken article by Gabriel Hanotaux, who defines very plainly the role that France must play under the changed international conditions.

It cannot, however, be overlooked that the attitude of the Powers with regard to the English proposals for the settlement of questions resulting from the Balkan crisis, coupled with the anxiety as to the forthcoming debate in the French Chamber on the foreign policy of the present ministry, may also have influenced the directness of the article.

M. Hanotaux began by saying that he sincerely hoped that the British proposals for the general settlement of the Orient question would induce order, and throw light upon a situation of which the prolonged obscurity was becoming alarming. It must be recognized they had at last finished with the London conference. Each Power had regained its own position, and was eager now to state what it really meant, and, in accord with its allies, to defend its own interests.

The great Powers had at last given up the game of hide-and-seek, the moves and counter-moves of which had complicated so severely the negotiations of the present year. Berlin had exercised alternately her fascination over the Powers of the Triple Entente. Results showed themselves prominently: Russia was checked by the military mission of General Liman von Sanders to Constantinople, and England had become somewhat alarmed as to the balance of power in the Mediterranean.

These specific facts, which indicated at last the policy of the great Powers, should have excellent results if they all played their part. The Triple Entente had now only to make up its mind definitely what it wanted, since it was now in the logical position of being able to realize its desires, and, if it only emphasized sufficiently its diplomatic effort, a preponderant influence would unquestionably result.

The difficulties of today, the writer said, were mainly confined to three points, and these were all covered in effect by Great Britain's proposals: First as to Constantinople and the Dardanelles in view of the German military mission, second, as to the balance of power in the Mediterranean, which included the question of the islands in the archipelago, and third by the balance of power in the Adriatic which included the settlement of the Albanian frontier.

The delicate question of Asiatic Turkey could, he said, be happily left in abeyance for the moment. At Constantinople the Young Turk party had staked all their interests in the hands of Germany. The grand vizier met all the demands of the Triple Entente with an absolute refusal. The German general held over the Bosphorus an authority which Russia considered prejudicial alike to its prestige and to the liberty of the Dardanelles. This had become so clear that there could surely be no doubt as to its ultimate issue. Russia would undoubtedly have the last word on the subject, not only because she could count

on her allies as much as on herself, but because the question to her was an absolutely vital one.

Russia, who was now in the very throes of a wonderful economic development, could not possibly allow any obstruction of the free passage of the Dardanelles for her commerce from the Black Sea. She could not, moreover, renounce her hope, even though it be long delayed, of gaining for her fleet access to the Mediterranean, and consequently she was compelled to exercise a legitimate influence at Constantinople.

If Russia were controlled in this way it would strike at her most vital point, and M. Hanotaux could not believe that they did not already realize this and its consequences at Berlin. Russia had no reason to hurry herself, for she could control Turkey on all sides—in fact, Turkey could never get very far away from her. Another consideration to which he would refer more fully later was the support she could count on getting from France through financial influence.

As for England, she had shuffled about a good deal before realizing that the negotiations regarding the balance of power in the Mediterranean would result in throwing all the weight upon herself.

An attempt had been made to take advantage of Franco-Italian tension by spreading broadcast a report of the rupture. Now the English cabinet had happily decided to cooperate with its friends, and by this placed the final decisions in its own hands. It had come automatically to the conclusion that the Dodecanese islands were to belong to Greece, that Chios and Mytilene were to remain Turkish, and that the question of the islands was one with that of the Albanian frontier.

Since England had settled matters this way no doubt it would be so. No further proof of this was required than the wise and reasonable speech of the Marquis San Giuliano before the new Italian Parliament, at the end of which he stated that no attack would be made upon the territorial status quo by any of the great Powers. In this lay the whole question.

M. Hanotaux referred at some length to the Franco-Italian press campaign, in which were involved all these questions, and added that there was not and would not be any serious ground of disagreement with Italy because no antagonism had ever existed. He wished to repeat that the position taken by England would suffice in the matter. Italy already felt the difficulty of her situation, exposed as she was in the Mediterranean, and having no support except the always doubtful one of her yoke-fellow, Austria-Hungary. Her diplomacy had been too delicate and too cautious not to have fully weighed the consequences of every word and act, and they in France might rest content that Italy, like the "Jocunde" would yet return to them.

The settlement of the Adriatic difficulty, by the definite delimitation of the Albanian frontier, was the third question covered by the British proposals. This, together with the question of Austro-Serbian railways, was the last spark of the Balkan conflagration. On the subject, of Albania Sir Edward Grey had proposed a solution which would satisfy at the same time the amour-propre and the material interests of the parties concerned. Doubtless neither Turkey nor Greece would be fully satisfied. Nevertheless they would bow before necessity and before the will of Europe which was put at an end to this matter. These long drawn out disputes had caused great disturbances to affairs generally in Europe which had reached the end of its patience, and in speaking so plainly on this question Sir Edward Grey had spoken in the name of them all.

He now wished to speak of the role that France would play in the general settlement. Thanks to M. Pichon things were exactly as they should be. While France was not the leader in the game she was carefully following it, and at need was ready to take a hand. The negotiations specially undertaken between France and Germany had been suspended at Berlin, and did not appear to be likely to be reopened at present. So much the better. She wanted from France resources for carrying out the plan evolved by German diplomats and bankers, and in exchange for it she offered the vague residues of railway schemes in that region of Asia Minor, where France could have no definite political influence or development.

If Turkey believed she could ignore the Powers of the Triple Entente she must do so. It was known that the French holders of Turkish bonds were threatened, but bankruptcy was not the issue. To even liquidate the claims of the holders of the bonds money and credit were necessary. France was well secured, for Russia, England and France were strong enough to make their mortgages respected and valid. As for the future, the old maxim that those who profit must pay the price, would apply. They had only to tighten their purse strings and wait. One day or another their opponents would have to reckon with France, and if their affairs were properly directed that day of reckoning was near at hand.

RUSSIA-ITALY TRADE GROWING

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—As the trade between Russia and Italy is now rapidly increasing the Russian ambassador at Rome, M. Krupensky, recently arrived in St. Petersburg in order to discuss with the minister of commerce certain important questions relating to the trade carried on between the two countries.

POLICE METHODS OF JAPANESE IN KOREA ATTACKED

Defendants in Conspiracy Case Allege Statements Are Result of Torture and No Steps Are Taken for an Inquiry

PROTESTS ARE MADE

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan.—The Korean conspiracy case is still being discussed not so much with regard to the question of the impartiality or competence of the judges, but with regard to the question of torture. During the hearing the defendants alleged that they had been subjected to torture to induce them to make the statements which they had.

The court did not order any inquiry into the complaints, but American missionaries in Korea and Japan have made investigations the results of which confirm the allegations made by the accused persons. Yet the authorities in Korea or Japan have taken no steps to prove or disprove the allegations, and though the press in other languages have taken up the subject, the government seems indifferent.

The general public in Japan, the vernacular press, and the government, remain strangely silent on a matter which affects the good name of the country and its claim to the introduction of enlightened methods of government and administration in Korea.

The Korean conspiracy case attracted attention at first because of the extraordinary nature of the charge, a conspiracy on the part of a number of people to assassinate the governor-general, but the matter became one of worldwide notice when it was freely asserted that the charges against the accused were based on evidence extorted by means of cruelty, evidence which in an American or British court would have been found of such a contradictory nature as to be regarded as unreliable.

However, according to Japanese judicial methods evidence can be admitted or rejected at the will of the court, so that it is comparatively easy for the prosecution to build up a case on evidence arranged to support the charge, while the difficulty of calling rebutting evidence makes it almost impossible for an accused person to prove his innocence.

The allegations of torture in the Korean conspiracy case were not investigated by the police and the higher authorities accepted this denial and announced that the charges of torture were unworthy of serious consideration. Then the missionaries followed with their expose. They published the statements of accused persons who had been discharged, giving their stories. Names were suppressed as the parties feared to bring upon themselves the vengeance of the police.

Yet this failed to induce the authorities to make any pronouncement, though when the statements were brought to the notice of the chief of police he waxed indignant, said that such things could not be, and fulminated against the missionaries as nuisances and busybodies. He protested too much, a fact which strengthens the position of those who are fighting for justice in this matter.

Even the political parties, some of whom might have been expected to have been eager for party reasons if not on grounds of humanity to assail the Korean administration, have shown a disinclination to call for an investigation. This apparent conspiracy of silence is indeed remarkable and indicates that the Japanese do not attach the same importance to these allegations of torture as do those of other nationalities.

The very fact, however, that the Japanese people cannot be roused to an expression of opinion on the subject is not to be regarded as meaning that they refuse to believe that the charges are well founded. Most probably they believe that the complaints of torture are true, but it has to be remembered that the Japanese people have not themselves advanced very far beyond the period of torture in their own land. Indeed, it is freely asserted that it is still practised by the police, and in the capital as much as anywhere.

Of course the use of torture was abolished in 1882, but the belief in its efficacy has not disappeared entirely, and there are many enlightened Japanese who still believe in the necessity for torture. Torture was used in the olden days, before the criminal codes of 1882, to induce confessions, and there are few men in Japan today who will deny that it is never practised even today. In these circumstances the difficulty of endeavoring to arouse public opinion in Japan on the subject of torturing prisoners in Korea is apparent.

Most Japanese reason that the Koreans have been accustomed to torture when they fall into the hands of the police. Under Japanese administration the torture is perhaps not so severe nor so frequent. Officially the torture of prisoners may not be recognized in Korea, but unofficially it is admitted that it is part of inherited police methods. With this knowledge abroad in the land it will be understood that no great weight is likely to be attached to the denials of high placed officials that torture was not practised in Korea, and those who have the interests of the victims at heart and who wish to see Japan adopt methods worthy of her high place among the nations of the world cannot be blamed if they continue their campaign of publicity.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The question of whether members of the metropolitan police force have a right to join the newly organized Metropolitan Police Union is one which will shortly come up for consideration before the Scotland Yard authorities. Four members of one of the West London divisions have been reported as having infringed regulations. The inquiry into these charges will cover the question of the recognition of the police union.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Lady Bancroft laid the foundation stone recently of a new theater which is being built in Malet street, London, by the Academy of Dramatic Art for the use of its students. Since its foundation 10 years ago by Sir Herbert Tree, the academy has been accommodated in two houses, 62 and 64 Gower street, behind which the present theater is being erected.

Sir Squire Bancroft contributed £1000 toward the cost of the new theater and other members of the council of the academy also gave largely. The Duke of Bedford granted a lease of the site, which is near the position secured for the proposed national Shakespeare memorial, on very favorable terms, and contributed to the building fund. Among those present at the laying of the foundation stone were the president of the academy, Sir Squire Bancroft, Bernard Shaw, Dion Boucicault, Miss Winifred Emery, Ben Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Eadie, Sir Arthur Pinero, Sir George and Lady Alexander, and many others prominent in the dramatic profession.

In the course of her speech Lady Bancroft said that every step on the way to fame and fortune was hard to climb. There was, however, room for every one in the artistic world. If one had real talent it was quickly recognized and nothing could hold one back. They had already reason to be proud of many young actors and actresses, former pupils of the academy, who were now holding important positions on the professional stage.

A little theater of their own would help them to realize better the atmosphere of their art and she regarded a real stage as a necessity. One could not dissociate art in any form from its proper surroundings.

LABOR PARTY HAS SAFE MAJORITY IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Complete Returns From Five Second Ballots Show Liberals Won Two, Independents One

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The Labor party won two of the five second ballots in the country, the Liberals won two and an Independent Liberal one, so that the Labor party has an absolute majority of 10 seats as the result of the elections. Mr. Holman, the premier, worked very hard, and the success of the government was largely due to his efforts. During the campaign he traveled over 10,000 miles and addressed over 70,000 electors.

As mentioned in The Christian Science Monitor's cable despatches, the new state parliament will consist of 50 Labor members, 38 Liberals, including six representatives of the Farmers and Settlers Association, and two Independents. The city returned six Labor members and 15 Liberals and 18 Labor members were returned by the suburbs.

Mining interests are represented by 11 Labor members, dairy interests by 11 Liberals and two Independents, and the wheat farming interests by 12 Liberals and nine Labor members. Seven Labor members were elected by the pastoral vote.

The new Parliament will probably again take up the question of superfluous uncultivated agricultural land near railways and rivers, and this may lead to a fight to a finish with the Legislative Council. No such legislation, however, will be introduced until well into the year.

LONDON POLICE ISSUE IS RAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The question of whether members of the metropolitan police force have a right to join the newly organized Metropolitan Police Union is one which will shortly come up for consideration before the Scotland Yard authorities. Four members of one of the West London divisions have been reported as having infringed regulations. The inquiry into these charges will cover the question of the recognition of the police union.

RELEASED INDIAN LEADERS IN NATAL SEEK IMPARTIAL BOARD

Led by Mr. Gandhi and Others, Durban Meeting Passes Resolutions Urging Additions to Inquiry Committee and Discharge of Passive Registers Now in Jail

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

DURBAN, South Africa.—Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Polak and Mr. Kallenbach, the Indian leaders who were released on parole recently, were welcomed at the station on their arrival at Durban by several hundred Indians, who garlanded them and presented them with bouquets.

The party entered a carriage which was hauled by Indians through the principal streets of the Indian quarter to the offices of the Indian Association, where addresses of welcome were delivered. Mr. Gandhi said he felt that the release of the Indian leaders threw a great responsibility on their shoulders. He strongly criticized the Indian Commission on the ground that there had been no consultation of the Indian community in reference to its personnel.

There was not the slightest doubt, he said, that Mr. Esselen and Lieutenant-Colonel Wylie would discharge their duties on the commission conscientiously, but he did not credit them with the superhuman qualities of divesting themselves of the anti-Asiatic views they were known to hold so profoundly. However, as they were nominated members, Mr. Gandhi would not object to their appointment, but it should be counterbalanced by appointments of men of European nationality known to possess no anti-Asiatic bias.

Unless the government acceded, Mr. Gandhi said to this reasonable request, it was impossible to accept the commission or give evidence, in which event Indians would resume their activities in order to seek rearmist or reimpromment.

Later on Messrs. Gandhi, Polak and Kallenbach addressed a large meeting of Indians, when the following motions were unanimously carried:

First, that the Indian community could not give evidence before the commission, as it had not been consulted, and the commission did not include any member specially representing the Indians.

Secondly, a motion respectfully urging the government to add to the membership of the commission Mr. Schreiner, Sir James Rose-Innes, or another mem-

ber of the European race whose nomination would be acceptable to the Indian community.

Thirdly, respectfully urging the government that in the event of the government accepting the Indian view that the personnel of the commission should be added to, they request the immediate discharge of all passive registers at present in gaol, whereon the Indian community undertakes to suspend passive resistance until the publication of the findings of the commission.

In the event of the government's refusing to consider these motions the Indian community will at once prosecute the struggle with renewed vigor and determination.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA POPULATION AIDED BY IMMIGRATION

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—The population of South Australia has been further augmented by the arrival of a number of immigrants by the steamers Irishman and Belana. The former vessel, which berthed at the Outer harbor, brought 165 passengers for the state. The contingent included 111 women and children, 18 selected domestic servants, 18 nominated domestic servants, 15 men.

The Belana arrived at the Outer harbor a day or two later. She had on board 117 state-assisted passengers for South Australia, 82 of whom were nominated and 35 selected domestics.

Both vessels were boarded on arrival by an officer of the immigration department, and the new citizens, who, in the case of the Irishman's contingent, were mostly the wives and families of previous arrivals, received a warm welcome to their adopted home. The domestics on both steamers were accompanied from England by a competent matron and shortly after landing were taken to the Domestic Helpers' home, near Adelaide.

BRITISH OFFICIAL DRIVES AEROPLANE

(Special to the Monitor)

FARNBOROUGH, England.—Following the example of Mr. Churchill, Colonel Seely, secretary of state for war, took control of an aeroplane during a flight at Farnborough with S. C. W. Smith, one of the reserve officers in the military wing of the royal flying corps. The flight lasted for about a quarter of an hour.

DANCING KATIE STRAUSS

Juvenile class to organize Saturday afternoon, January 17th, half past two, at 525 Park Avenue, corner 61st St. For further particulars inquire at MISS STRAUSS Park Avenue Hotel NEW YORK

Franklin Mills Flour
Entire Wheat. Most wholesome flour made. Order of your grocer and enjoy the good things it makes. Write for Cook Book and recipe for Raisin Bread free. Franklin Mills Co., 134 State St., Boston

GEN. VON SANDERS' DUTIES CALLED TECHNICAL



(Copyright by Topical)

German military mission to Turkey which includes nine army men headed by officer in controversy

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—As mentioned in The Christian Science Monitor's cable despatches, the appointment of General Liman von Sanders, the head of the German military mission to Turkey, to

the command of the first army corps loan on the Bourse. The reply of the Porte to the representations of the Triple Entente was that the duties of General von Sanders would be purely technical and that in no respect whatever would he have control over the forces and defenses of Constantinople.

on the Bourse. The reply of the Porte to the representations of the Triple Entente was that the duties of General von Sanders would be purely technical and that in no respect whatever would he have control over the forces and defenses of Constantinople.

Legislature Ready to Begin Its Work

With Appointment of Committees and Rapid Printing of the Bills Filed Public Hearings Are Expected to Start Soon

ORGANIZATION MADE

With some of the committees of the Legislature meeting for the first time today and the printed bills coming fast from the state printer, the public hearings on these measures are expected to be well under way before the end of January.

The start on the legislative work is a little later than that of last year because the Legislature convened nearly a week later and because the nomination of the committees was delayed by reason of there being no working majority in the House.

After the committees have organized and have selected a clerk, hearings are to be advertised on the bills and the public given an opportunity at these hearings to present their views.

Through the assignment of committee chairmanships, Representative Cox of Boston, as head of the House judiciary, and Representative Bothfield of Newton, as second man to the speaker on the rules committee, become titular Republican floor leaders, although Representative White of Newton is to continue to serve as one of the House Republican leaders. Senators Hobbs of Worcester, as Senate chairman of judiciary; Ward of Buckland as chairman of Senate ways and means, and Gordon of Springfield as Senate head of the rules committee, have positions of prominence and leadership in the upper branch.

Representative Lomasney's position on the House ways and means committee was taken from him this year but he retains his place on metropolitan affairs. A place on the House rules committee was assigned to Representative Tague, who was the Democratic candidate for speaker.

The committee appointments follow:

Senate Standing Committees

Judiciary—Hobbs of Worcester, Norwood of Essex, Wells of Essex, Mack of Berkshire, Burbank of Plymouth.

Ways and means—Ward of Franklin and Hampshire, Gordon of Hampden, Gifford of the Cape, Fisher of Middlesex, Dean of Middlesex.

Bills in the third reading—Gifford of the Cape, Sibley of Worcester, Leonard of Suffolk.

Engrossed bills—Cox of Middlesex, O'Rourke of Worcester, Sheehan of Hampden.

Rules—Gordon of Hampden, Hilton of Middlesex, Wells of Essex, Timilty of Suffolk.

Joint Standing Committees

Agriculture—Ward of Franklin and Hampshire, Sibley of Worcester, Boyer of Worcester and Hampden.

Banks and banking—Bellamy of Bristol, Williams of Norfolk, Horgan of Suffolk.

Cities—Doyle of Bristol, Bellamy of Bristol, Hickey of Suffolk, Brennan of Suffolk.

Constitutional amendments—Hobbs of Worcester, Langlier of Norfolk, McGonagle of Suffolk.

Counties—Tetter of Essex, Brennan of Suffolk, Draper of Middlesex.

Education—Langlier of Norfolk, Clark of Plymouth, Sheehan of Hampden.

Election laws—Chase of Essex, Hobbs of Worcester, Brennan of Middlesex.

Federal relations—McLane of Bristol, Eldridge of Middlesex, Horgan of Suffolk, McGonagle of Suffolk.

Fisheries and game—Eldridge of Middlesex, Brennan of Middlesex, Sheehan of Hampden.

Harbors and public lands—Bellamy of Bristol, Bagley of Suffolk, Dean of Middlesex.

Insurance—McLane of Bristol, Leonard of Essex, Fitzgerald of Suffolk, Leonard of Suffolk.

Labor—Doyle of Bristol, Chase of Essex, Sibley of Worcester.

Legal affairs—Hilton of Middlesex, Nichols of Suffolk, Fisher of Middlesex, Horgan of Suffolk.

Mercantile affairs—Bagley of Suffolk, Eldridge of Middlesex, Timilty of Suffolk, McGonagle of Suffolk.

Military affairs—McCarthy of Middlesex, Burbank of Plymouth, Brennan of Suffolk.

Metropolitan affairs—Williams of Norfolk, Hickey of Suffolk, Cox of Middlesex, Brennan of Middlesex.

Municipal finance—Langlier of Norfolk, Leonard of Suffolk, O'Rourke of Worcester.

Public Health—Clark of Plymouth, Norwood of Essex, McCarthy of Middlesex.

Public Institutions—Tetter of Essex, Clark of Plymouth, Boyer of Worcester and Hampden, Draper of Middlesex.

Public Lighting—Wells of Essex, Doyle of Bristol, Nichols of Suffolk, Timilty of Suffolk.

Public Service—Norwood of Essex, Boyer of Worcester and Hampden, Cox of Middlesex.

Railroads—Chase of Essex, Bazeley of Worcester, McLane of Bristol, Fisher of Middlesex.

Roads and bridges—Johnson of Essex, Bagley of Suffolk, Fitzgerald of Suffolk.

Social welfare—Bazeley of Worcester, Ward of Franklin and Hampshire, McCarthy of Middlesex.

State House and libraries—Williams of Norfolk, Tetter of Essex, Fitzgerald of Suffolk.

Street railways—Gordon of Hampden, Hilton of Middlesex, Johnson of Essex, Mack of Berkshire.

Taxation—Nichols of Suffolk, Bazeley

of Worcester, Dean of Middlesex, Draper of Middlesex.

House Standing Committees

Rules—Bothfield of Newton, Cox of Boston, Tufts of Waltham, Fowle of Newburyport, Martin of North Attleboro, Jewett of Lowell, Hull of Great Barrington, Meade of Brockton, Tague of Boston, Webster of Boxford.

Ways and means—White of Boston, Hull of Great Barrington, Warner of Taunton, Collins of Amesbury, Tufts of Waltham, Darling of Sunderland, Webster of Boxford, McGrath of Boston, Carbury of Milford, Hall of Pittsfield, J. J. Murphy of Boston.

Judiciary—Cox of Boston, Drury of Waltham, Prime of Winchester, Abbott of Haverhill, Manning of Peabody, Barry of Lynn, Bowser of Wakefield, Webster of Northfield, Robinson of Boston, Brogan of Boston, Harlow of Easton.

Elections—Booth of Fall River, Kenard of Somerville, Atwood of Middleboro, Chandler of East Bridgewater, Barry of Agawam, Griffin of Boston, Cotter of Lynn.

Bills in the third reading—Wilson of Lynn, Carr of Hopkinton, Flynn of Malden.

Engrossed bills—Davis of Boston, Fessenden of Townsend, McMorow of Boston.

Pay Roll—LeBoeuf of Fall River, Dahlborg of Brockton, Hurley of Marlboro.

Joint Standing Committees

Agriculture—Wright of Rowe, Chapman of Ludlow, Little of Newbury, Bailey of Andover, Cummings of North Brookfield, Dow of Bolton, Wolfe of Auburn, Ray of Sutton.

Banks and Banking—Fessenden of Townsend, Curtin of Brookline, Sears of Dennis, Little of Swampscott, Hatch of New Bedford, Cobb of Clinton, Griffin of Boston, Flynn of Malden.

Cities—Kennard of Somerville, Harrop of Worcester, Beck of Chelsea, Cook of New Bedford, Chamberlain of Springfield, Lewis of Lynn, Greaney of Holyoke, Macdonald of Cambridge, Anderson of Boston.

Constitutional Amendments—Bates of Boston, Hurlburt of Worcester, Sanborn of Norwood, Churchill of Plymouth, McCreary of Maynard, E. P. Murphy of Boston, Twobig of Boston, Souther of Colchester.

Counties—Martin of North Attleboro, Haines of Medford, Boyle of Manchester, Bower of Lawrence, Proctor of Randolph, Kiggins of Lowell, Doherty of Lynn, Cronin of Boston.

Education—Armstrong of Somerville, Wilson of Boston, Kimball of Littleton, Phillips of Melrose, Cross of Royalston, Sawyer of Ware, Fleming of Grafton, Glennon of Cambridge.

Election laws—Sherburne of Brookline, Hays of Boston, Worrall of Attleboro, Felton of Greenfield, Gurney of Whitman, McMorow of Boston, Gilbride of Lowell, Phelan of Boston.

Federal relations—Achin of Lowell, Dolben of Somerville, Lucke of Worcester, Streeter of Springfield, H. J. McLaughlin of Boston, Allen of Fitchburg, Lydon of Boston, M. B. Kenney of Boston.

Fisheries and game—Smith of Provincetown, Look of Tisbury, Arkwell of Worcester, Streeter of Springfield, Churchill of Plymouth, Morse of Lancaster, Bodfish of Wareham, Higgins of Taunton.

Harbors and public lands—Belding of Springfield, Sandberg of Quincy, Wing of Dartmouth, Lyle of Gloucester, Bodfish of Wareham, McGilne of Lynn, J. T. Kenney of Boston, Manning of Brockton.

Insurance—Hurlburt of Worcester, Achin of Lowell, Faulkner of Pittsfield, Harrop of Worcester, Davis of Boston, Frost of Somerville, Bagshaw of Fall River, Chapman of Boston, Collins of North Adams, Cummings of Boston.

Labor—Drury of Waltham, Faulkner of Pittsfield, Lincoln of Dighton, Parker of Oakham, Currier of Lynn, Courtney of Springfield, Hanrahan of Boston, Ahern of Boston.

Legal affairs—Haines of Bedford, Wilson of Lynn, Tolman of Gloucester, Magison of Haverhill, Henry of Salem, Carr of Hopkinton, Bagialupo of Boston, McManus of Boston, Doherty of Fall River, Conroy of Cambridge, Glynn of Cambridge.

Mercantile affairs—Chandler of East Bridgewater, Poole of Belmont, Lucke of Worcester, Carman of Springfield, Conley of Westfield, Edgell of Gardner, Rich of Everett, Warrington of Fall River, Letro of Palmer, Sullivan of Holyoke, Sheehan of Boston.

Metropolitan affairs—Bothfield of Newton, Wilson of Boston, Dolben of Somerville, Sherburne of Brookline, Cassasa of Revere, Smith of Boston, Davenport of Malden, Lomasney of Boston, Lawler of Boston, J. F. Sullivan of Boston, Burke of Cambridge.

Military affairs—Newhall of Stoneham, Andrews of Woburn, Carman of Springfield, Tilden of Malden, Lydon of Boston, Curran of Boston, Kelley of Boston, Dowd of Worcester.

Municipal finance—Caro of Chelsea, Sanborn of Norwood, Day of Worcester, Halliwell of New Bedford, Mahoney of Worcester, Russell of Brockton, Ryan of Holyoke, Hickey of Boston.

Public health—Bigelow of Framingham, Hart of Webster, Mulveny of Fall River, Fowle of Newburyport, Mason of Medway, Mahoney of Worcester, Buckley of Chicopee, O'Dowd of Lawrence.

Public institutions—Greenwood of Everett, Arkwell of Worcester, LeBoeuf of Fall River, Fosgate of Ashburnham, Andrews of Woburn, Butler of Lawrence, Collins of Milford, Meade of Brockton,

Mansfield of Rockland, Warner of Northampton, Wall of Boston.

Public lighting—Hays of Boston, Belding of Springfield, Tolman of Gloucester, Hackett of Boston, Nash of Weymouth, Stanwood of Needham, McCullough of Boston, Murphy of Lowell, Murray of Boston, Sullivan of Quincy, McDonough of Worcester.

Public service—Smith of Somerville, Greenwood of Everett, Delafeld of Lenox, Perry of Nantucket, Osborne of Marblehead, L. R. Sullivan of Boston, Harrington of Cambridge, Carney of Boston.

Railroads—Ellis of Newton, Washburn of Worcester, Jewett of Lowell, Cows of Amherst, Mulveny of Fall River, Pepin of Salem, Pfeiffer of Bedford, Barry of Agawam, Tague of Boston, Mitchell of Springfield, McMorow of Boston.

Roads and bridges—Look of Tisbury, Atwood of Middleboro, Bradstreet of Danvers, Bennett of Wrentham, Damon of Williamsburg, Batchelder of North Reading, Curley of Cambridge, Ennis of Williamstown.

Social welfare—Cameron of Beverly, Armstrong of Somerville, Chamberlain of Springfield, Ellis of Newton, Briggs of Lexington, E. F. McLaughlin of Boston, Mitchell of Springfield, Morrill of Haverhill.

State House and libraries—Dahlborg of Brockton, Newhall of Stoneham, Hart of Webster, Waterman of Scituate, Buckley of Chicopee, Burke of Lynn, N. L. of Boston, Reilly of Boston.

Street railways—Robinson of Chelsea, Washburn of Worcester, Worrall of Attleboro, Booth of Fall River, Farnsworth of Leominster, Knox of Somerville, Flanagan of Worcester, Burdick of Adams, Donovan of Boston, Casey of Boston; vacancy.

Taxation—Curtin of Brookline, Felton of Greenfield, Beck of Chelsea, Knowles of New Bedford, Stone of Canton, Holway of Bourne, Coitine of North Adams, Doyle of Boston, Brennan of Dracut, Gilman of Boston, Carr of Lawrence.

Towns—Waterman of Scituate, Sears of Dennis, Bradstreet of Danvers, Smith of Provincetown, Parker of Oakham, LaFlamme of Sturbridge, Cuddy of Lawrence, McGahey of Braintree.

Water supply—Poole of Belmont, Boyle of Manchester, Long of Topsfield, Coffey of Salem, Ogden of Fall River, Bailey of Fitchburg, Lynch of Cambridge, Donoghue of Boston.

Monitors Named

First Division—Lucke of Worcester and McGrath of Boston.

Second Division—Martin of North Attleboro and Hurley of Marlboro.

Third Division—Felton of Greenfield and Webster of Northfield.

Fourth Division—Wright of Rowe and Barry of Agawam.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE

WORKERS TO HEAR

MRS. H. A. DAVIS

Mrs. Horace A. Davis of Brookline will be the speaker at the meeting of the Milton Study Club of the Anti-Suffrage Association tomorrow night in the town hall. The hospitality committee consists of Mrs. F. D. Southard, chairman; Miss Mary P. Cummings, Mrs. Walter Church, Miss Helen Gilbert, Mrs. William M. LeBeach, Miss Helen Chickering and Miss Gertrude M. Bent.

On the same evening Mrs. W. W. Churchill, a member of the executive committee of the Milton branch, will speak before the Young Men's Hebrew Association of East Boston, and Mrs. A. J. George, of Brookline, field secretary of the Massachusetts association, and Mrs. Henry Preston White, of Brookline, chairman of the publicity committee, will speak before the Danvers District Nursing Association.

Mrs. A. J. George will be the speaker at the meeting of the 1900 Club of Billerica on Thursday afternoon and of the Mattapanock Woman's Club of South Boston, Jan. 17.

CORP. PHIBEAULT GETS DRILL PRIZE

SALEM, Mass.—Corp. Alfred J. Phibault won the helmet medal at the drill of company H, eighth infantry, M. V. M., in the state armory last night. Corp. Robert R. Mitchell won second prize, the Hurley medal. About 3000 people saw the drill.

MALDEN'S EXPENSES GROW

City Treasurer Albert L. Hitchcock of Malden in 1913 paid out \$2,225,882.08, the largest amount in the history of the city.

MEDFORD SEEKS DEVELOPMENT OF ITS PORT AND INDUSTRIES

Development of Medford as a lumber port has been commenced by the Medford Board of Trade, and announcement is made by former President Herbert F. Staples of the organization that the company has been secured and had already started operations. The development of the port carries with it the development of the entire Mystic basin and the Board of Trade is being assisted in this project by the cities of Malden, Everett and Somerville and the Mystic Valley Waterways Association.

Under the new project started in Medford, lumber from Maine and the maritime provinces is unloaded at the Medford docks, where it may easily be loaded upon freight cars at the wharf for distribution to other points without the double handling formerly necessary. Two vessels have already docked, and Mr.

BOSTON'S CLAIM TO LEADERSHIP IS SET FORTH

Senator Brennan Files Resolve Declaring New England Is Financial and Commercial Unit With This City as Center

BILLS FILED IN SENATE

Resolutions saying that New England is distinctly a financial and commercial unit with Boston as its center and setting forth the claims of Boston to leadership among the business cities of the United States have been filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts Senate by Senator Brennan of Cambridge petitioning for a regional bank at Boston.

Senator Hilton files the petition of Judge Charles W. Allen for a renewal of the contract with Little, Brown & Co. for publication of decisions of the supreme judicial court for the term of five years from Aug. 1, 1914.

Thomas J. Enright petitions for the appointment of an additional probation officer for the police court in Lowell. Senator Fisher sponsors the bill.

Senator Bellamy of Taunton introduced these petitions and bills of Mayor Nathaniel J. W. Fish of that city:

To amend the charter to provide that the mayor of Taunton shall appoint subject to the approval of the city council, members of the police force.

To extend the civil service regulations to the chief of police of the city of Taunton.

To authorize the municipal lighting plant of Taunton to furnish electricity for heat and power in Raynham.

To authorize the city of Taunton to establish a dental clinic for children in the public schools at an expense not exceeding \$1000 per year.

Senator Charles E. Ward of Buckland has filed a bill to authorize the expenditure of \$25,000 for the improvement of the highway leading from Hinsdale to Chester through Middlefield.

Seth S. Warner petitions that \$12,000 be allowed by the commonwealth for the maintenance and support of Smith's agricultural and the Northampton school of industry. The bill is sponsored by Senator Ward.

Senator John H. Mack on his own petition asks for an expenditure of \$50,000 for the improvement of a highway between Dalton and Goshen.

Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Boston has filed a petition for legislation to extend the regulations regarding the sale of storage eggs provided for in chapter 538 of the revised laws to cover eggs sold at wholesale.

A petition headed by E. E. Fessenden of Dorchester, and signed by about 2400 citizens of Greater Boston, has been filed for legislation to prohibit obstructions on the running boards of open street railway cars.

REP. WHITE URGES STATE EXPENSES BE KEPT DOWN

Urging that care be taken to keep down the state expenses this year, Representative Thomas W. White of Newton has written to each member of the ways and means committee a letter calling attention to the estimated expenditures and revenues of the commonwealth. He gives the following figures:

Estimated expenditures for 1914 under existing laws, \$17,771,943.91; estimated revenue for 1914, \$9,986,083.83. Balance unprovided for which will be assessed as part of the state tax, \$7,785,860.08.

Mr. White says that in addition to the balance unprovided for there are special requests for appropriations to the amount of \$3,700,374.94. If these are granted the total state tax for 1914 will be \$11,486,235.02, compared with last year's tax of \$8,000,000.

HARRY TRAINOR CONFIRMED

WALTHAM, Mass.—At a meeting of the aldermen Monday Harry Trainor, recently appointed city solicitor, was confirmed. Charles A. Masters was elected chairman of the finance committee.

DAVID J. BURKE, and about 30 other citizens of Rockland, ask for legislation to provide that in the construction and repair of city or town streets, resident laborers and teamsters and teamsters and team owners shall be given preference, and no discrimination shall be shown on account of opposition of the laborers, teamsters, or team owners to the election of the official in charge of the work.

On petition of Essex S. Abbott last year's bill relative to service of process on foreign corporations has been introduced; also last year's bill relative to costs in civil actions.

By J. A. Nash and P. J. Gorham, asking for an additional appropriation for the metropolitan water and sewerage board, of \$15,188.

BALLOT FORM PROVIDED FOR IN PRIMARIES

New Initial Election Methods Proposed—Measure Filed to Do Away With Official Perquisites—Free State University

Representative William Booth of Fall River has filed a petition for legislation with the clerk of the House, to provide that at primary elections there shall be but one form of ballot, and that form shall contain the names of the candidates to be nominated by each party. The voters shall vote only for the candidates of one political party, and a violation of this provision shall make the ballot void.

Representative William N. Hackett of Boston has introduced a petition and bill to abolish all fees or additional perquisites now permitted to be retained by any salaried official of any city, town, county or state government.

By Jacob Isaacs, James H. Baldwin and others, for legislation for the appointment of a permanent officer in attendance upon the sessions of the land court, said officer to receive a salary of \$1700 a year.

By Representative McMorow of Boston, that the highway commission shall construct as a state highway, Washington street in West Roxbury, from La Grange street to Metropolitan avenue, at a width of not less than 100 feet. The commission shall be authorized to expend \$70,000 for the above construction.

By Henry H. Perry of Boston, to provide that the affirmation may be taken instead of the oath in all proceedings in the commonwealth wherein by law the oath is required.

By Aaron Prussion, to facilitate credit for the homes of people by making loans on homes preferential investments. To accomplish this the following amendment to section 21 of part III of chapter 490 of the acts of 1909 is requested:

"From the total amount of each tax as thus determined shall be deducted one half of 1 per cent on so much of said deposits as is invested in loans secured by mortgages on dwelling houses with a valuation, including land, not exceeding \$5000."

Another by the same petitioner to provide for an amendment to the constitution authorizing the General Court to levy and impose reasonable assessments, rates and taxes, and to classify property taxation.

By Lewis R. Sullivan, to reinstate William F. Johnson in the fire department of Boston without civil service examination.

By William D. Hawley and Carl A. Raymond, to provide for pensioning Fannie M. Harmon, Laura Wilkins and Elizabeth M. Davis, who served the commonwealth 46, 37 and 34 years, respectively, and resigned.

By Frank A. Fales and others, to provide for an appropriation of \$1200 to be expended under the direction of Nelson B. White for the prosecution of experimental work in grape culture.

By Ellerton James and Staughton Bell, for an appropriation of \$20,000 to be expended by the district police to equip and maintain a police boat for the enforcement of law in the waters of the commonwealth.

By Samuel Howard Midraun of Dorchester, to provide that all sales of real estate shall be reported to the register of deeds in the county in which said realty is situated.

By Samuel C. Cawg, Vincent Brogan and Marx S. Kirsten, to provide for the creation of a small debtor's court, having jurisdiction in cases where the amount involved is not more than \$20.

By Martin T. Joyce of the American Federation of Labor, to amend the workmen's compensation act, section 4, as follows: "No compensation shall be paid under this act for any injury which does not incapacitate the employee for a period of at least one week from earning full wages, but if incapacity extends beyond one week compensation shall be paid from the date of injury."

By John Weaver Sherman and Martin T. Joyce, to provide for the appointment by the Governor of five persons, two of whom shall be wage earners, who shall investigate the proper means to pursue in establishing a free state university.

By Matthew A. Higgins and others, that in the marking of ballots if the intent of the voter is plain, his vote shall be counted notwithstanding any informality, error or omission in the marking of the ballot.

David J. Burke, and about 30 other citizens of Rockland, ask for legislation to provide that in the construction and repair of city or town streets, resident laborers and teamsters and teamsters and team owners shall be given preference, and no discrimination shall be shown on account of opposition of the laborers, teamsters, or team owners to the election of the official in charge of the work.

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James McCreery & Co.

34th Street New York 5th Avenue

FURS

JANUARY SALE

Decided Reductions

High Class Fur Garments, Muffs and Neckpieces,—including Ermine, Russian Sable, Baby Lamb with Ermine, Baby Caracul with Skunk, Mink, Persian Lamb, Mole Skin and Hudson Seal.

Baby Caracul Coat with Skunk Collar.....	formerly 950.00	650.00
Hudson Seal Coat combined with Caracul, full length.....	formerly 550.00	295.00
Mole Skin Coats with Ermine Collar.....	formerly 425.00	245.00
Hudson Seal Coats with Skunk Collar.....	formerly 325.00	225.00
Mole Coney Coats.....	formerly 135.00	85.00
Caracul Coats.....	formerly 95.00	65.00
Black Pony Skin Coats.....	formerly 95.00	48.00
French Seal Coats with Collar of contrasting fur.....	formerly 85.00	55.00
White Fox Muffs.....	formerly 75.00	45.00
White Fox Scarfs.....	formerly 37.50	27.50
Ermine Muffs.....	formerly 65.00	45.00
Ermine Scarfs.....	formerly 55.00	35.00
Pointed Fox Muffs.....	formerly 45.00	32.50
Pointed Fox Scarfs.....	formerly 35.00	25.00
Hudson Seal Muffs.....	formerly 37.50	27.50
Hudson Seal Scarfs.....	formerly 14.50	10.50
Mole Skin Muffs.....	formerly 35.00	25.00
Mole Skin Scarfs.....	formerly 14.50	10.50
Black Fox Muffs.....	formerly 27.50	22.50
Black Fox Scarfs.....	formerly 27.50	22.50
French Seal Muffs.....	formerly 22.50	15.00
French Seal Scarfs.....	formerly 10.50	7.50
Dyed Skunk Muffs.....	formerly 20.00	14.50
Dyed Skunk Scarfs.....	formerly 14.50	10.50

MEN'S FUR LINED OVERCOATS

For Motor or Street Wear

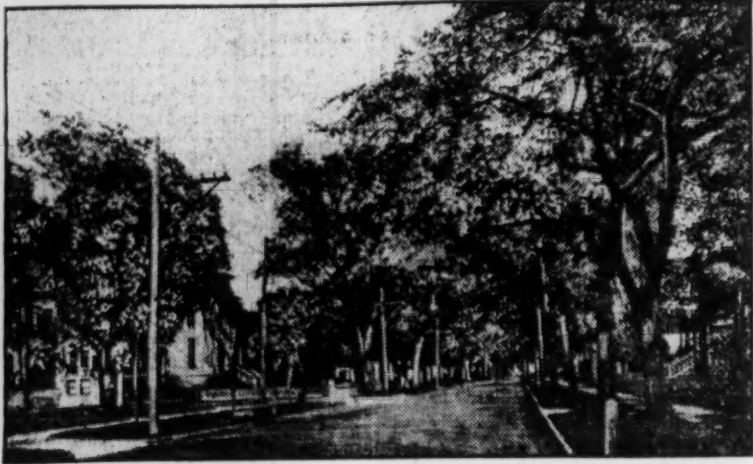
Black Broadcloth Overcoats with Persian Lamb Collar, lined with Natural Muskrat.....	value 65.00,	37.50
Superior Quality Black Broadcloth Overcoats,—lustrous Persian Lamb Collar; Mink lining.....	value 185.00,	97.50

W

FOND DU LAC COMPLETES NEW PARK

Wisconsin Community Known as "The Fountain City" Has Made Many Advances Since Founded in Last Century ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE

FOND DU LAC, Wis.—Celebrated throughout the section for its natural beauty and cleanliness as well as its industries and dairy products, especially its cheese, this city, which made its



View of trees and lawns on East Division street

first important progress in the middle of the last century, has since enjoyed steady and substantial growth.

With its 20,000 people, Fond du Lac lies at the foot of Lake Winnebago, one of the largest fresh water lakes in the United States. The level of this lake is 172 feet above Lake Michigan, and the hills of the "Ledge," which surrounds the town on three sides, reach in places, a height of 350 feet above Lake Winnebago. The "Ledge" has many beautiful springs of pure water, most of which are even in flow and never cease, giving Fond du Lac the name of the Fountain city. Good water is obtainable 40 feet below the surface, but the city water

works takes its supply at a depth of from 500 to more than 1000 feet.

The main part of the city is about a mile from the lake shore and much of the intervening space was formerly a marsh, the dwellers of the village being playfully called "web-footers" by their neighbors. But the name is now leaving them, for the ground is being reclaimed, and a beautiful lakeside park occupies the former waste land east of Main street on the shore. Government dredges have done much in reducing this marsh and beautifying the surroundings.

Fond du Lac is justly proud of the shade trees which line her well-built streets. In many places the branches

this seemed only to turn its energies into new directions, and many industries have taken the place of the one. The tannery has the most valuable output, with the combined product of the furniture companies second. Dairy products bring the county's showing to the front.

MONITORIALS
By NIXON WATERMAN

PRACTICAL EDUCATION

He realized it—so he said—
When first he came from college.
He'd stored away within his head
A splendid fund of knowledge;
Read German, French, and could hob-nob
With Greek seers, deep and solemn.
But finally he found a job
In the "Help Wanted" column.

Now that it has been declared that
"an honest man has no place in Congress,"
and that by a member of that august body who hails from Ohio, it remains to be seen whether we shall hereafter be able to find enough candidates to fill the congressional positions likely to become vacant.

ON THE WANE

Some scared male "antis" are afraid,
If the suffragists work their will,
They may, if they can, then make "mere man"
Appear much merrier still.

Aviator Lincoln Beachey can go on turning aerial somersaults with impunity just so long as he always sees to it that he has an adequate air-cushion on which to alight. Up to date he appears to have out-looped all the other loopers of the loop.

RECONSIDERATION

"There's a woman," you think, "at the bottom of it."
But before you assert it, please stop
And declare, if you can, that there isn't a man
Somewhere pretty close to the top.

NOT MUCH CHANGE

The currency reform law, now
Is on the books to stay.
But still the dollars, you'll allow,
Must come with toil and sweaty brow
In 'bout the same old way.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

SAN DIEGO UNION.—They are agitating penny postage again in Washington. It will come, of course, eventually. It may come with a jump. But the chances are that it will be fought and delayed by the same people and the same arguments which held back the parcel post so long. The arguments appear now unsound, but this fact has little effect on some people. They were so unsound that one of the substantial arguments today in favor of trying the experiment of penny postage is that the revenue from the parcel post will reimburse the department for the temporary loss which is possible before the cheaper postage reaches a paying basis. One of the bills pending in Congress provides that penny postage shall extend only to the limit of prescribed zones. But this is a timid step, unworthy of a nation which can expend more than a billion dollars a year in appropriations. It is small business for Congress to spend precious hours quibbling over what various members think of the prospect of one-cent postage proving self supporting. The question could be settled most easily by trying the experiment.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.—In the six months since the city immigration office was established more than 5000 newcomers from foreign lands to Cleveland have been met on arrival and helped in getting located. They have been greeted at the railway station by people speaking their own language, given friendly advice as to where they should go in the city, protected from the possible exactions of cabmen and porters and in general welcomed to the community they had chosen for their new home. The value of service like this cannot be told at once. It will appear only as time passes and the immigrants take their places among the workers and welders in this complex civilization of ours. An immigrant's first duty, beyond legal and moral obligations, is to make an American of himself. In this he needs help, and the quicker the help is rendered the earlier the transformation will be effected and the safer the process. There has been too much inclination to let immigrants shift for themselves on their arrival, forcing them to make their own friends and exposing them to traps set for the unwary. The immigration bureau of the Cleveland city government aims to correct this situation. Its first six months indicate its capacity for helpfulness.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.—State Forester Cox hit the bulls-eye in his evidence before the state efficiency commission. He protested against cutting stumpage clean from state forest lands. A percentage of it, he urged, should remain to shelter seedlings for the renewal of the forest. With the rapid exhaustion of timber in this country, we are beginning to understand dimly that a forest is neither rubbish to be burned, as it was a century ago, nor a price to be stripped and sold, as it was a generation ago, but a crop to be renewed for future generations. That wisdom was learned in Europe centuries ago. A forest is not a wild crop, to renew it

self when it has been invaded and overrun with all the ills and inventions of civilization. The rainsoaked Pacific slope of the Cascades is about the only place where the fir can be trusted to renew itself without even a touch of kindness. Strip a pine footing bare and expose the soil to the blazing sun, and you get a tangle of brushwood. It can bear natural seeding from a sheltering fringe of full grown trees, but the growing stripings need nurturing as much as any other crop. That is the science of forestry. We have neglected it a century too long for the older states; and have cultivated it just in time to preserve the needed portion of natural forests in the newest.

PROHIBITIONISTS
NAME MINISTERS

CONCORD, N. H.—Candidates were nominated and a platform adopted at the state convention of the Prohibition party here yesterday. The Rev. Jason H. Bliss of Hooksett was nominated for United States senator; the Rev. Alva H. Morrill of Franklin for Governor; Ralph E. Meras of Exeter for Congress in the first district, and Samuel T. Noyes of Colebrook for Congress in the second district.

ROGERS MANSION TO BE RAZED
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The residence built at Fair Haven by Henry H. Rogers about 20 years ago is to be torn down. It is said that the Fair Haven estate is to be plotted and sold.

Overland \$950
Completely equipped
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Costs You 30% Less—

THE man who buys without comparing or analyzing only succeeds in grossly fooling himself. The better you acquaint yourself with values the more intelligently and economically you can buy.

If, in one car, you can get a longer wheelbase for less money than that car offers a greater value.

If, in one car, you get a more powerful motor for less money than that car offers you still greater value.

If, in one car, you get larger tires for less money than again in that car you get an additional value.

And so on throughout the entire car. If the fundamentals are larger, better and more powerful and the purchase price is less, which does it seem reasonable to buy?

The closer you make such an investigation the better the Overland shows up—and the harder it is on our competitors.

Be that as it may, here are the facts:
The \$950 Overland has a motor that is as large and as powerful as in most \$1200 cars. Compare and see.
The \$950 Overland has a wheel base

as long as on most \$1200 cars. Compare and see.

The \$950 Overland is roomier, has greater leg stretch and more actual comfort than most \$1200 cars. Compare and see.

The \$950 Overland has tires as large as on most \$1200 cars. Compare and see.

The \$950 Overland has electric lights throughout, the same as \$3000 to \$5000 cars. Compare and see.

The \$950 Overland has just as complete and just as expensive equipment as most \$1500 cars. Compare and see.

The \$950 Overland is just as superbly and richly finished as any \$1500 car. Compare and see.

The \$950 Overland is manufactured just as carefully as any car. Compare and see.

And such greater value for less money is possible on account of our enormous and, therefore, economical production methods, because we are the largest manufacturers in the world of this type of car.

Why hesitate? There are more Overlands being sold today than any other competing car made. And this is because we continue to give more standard car for less actual money.

The purchase of an Overland will save you a clear 30%.

See the 1914 Overland today. Phone our dealer.

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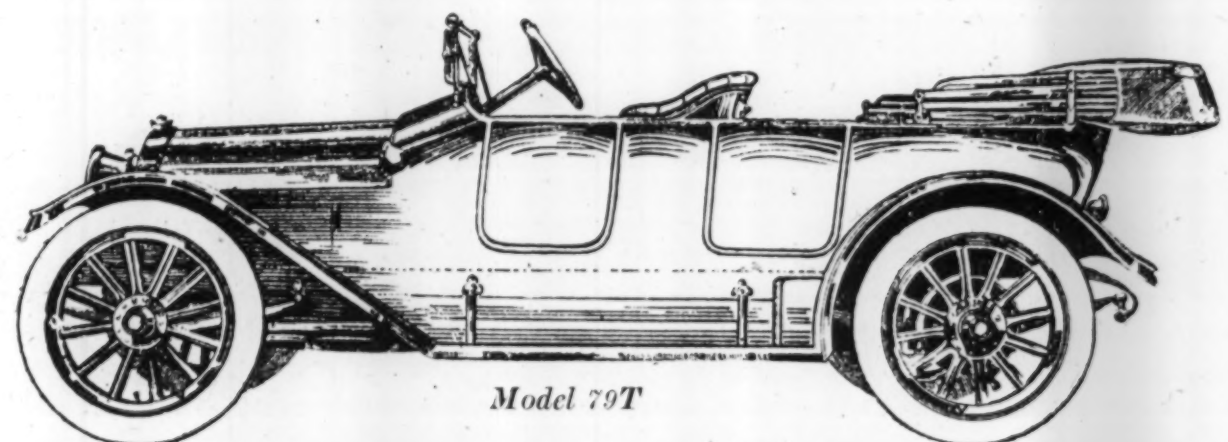
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WITH ELECTRIC
STARTER AND GEN-
ERATOR \$1075—F. O. B.
TOLEDO



Manufacturers of the famous Overland Delivery Wagons, Garford and Willys-Utility Trucks. Full information on request.

MAINE STATE BOARD OF TRADE
PLANS FOR CENTENNIAL IN 1920

Organization With Active Record in Interest of State's Economic and Commercial Advance, Ready for Campaign

MUCH GOOD IS DONE

BANGOR, Me.—The Maine State Board of Trade, organized by public-spirited business men to aid in the development and promotion of the resources of this state, held its twenty-fifth annual meeting in the fall of 1913 with appropriate anniversary exercises. The first meeting of the state board was held in Portland in September, 1889. The state board's second meeting was held in Auburn in the following February, and at that time six new boards came into affiliation with the state organization. Since then the state board has expanded steadily in numbers and influence until there are now 68 commercial organizations in affiliation with it.

The state board has been singularly fortunate in those who have been its chief executives. Henry Lord of Bangor, the board's first president, filled this position with ability for 14 years. His successor, Edward B. Winslow of Portland, has been long identified with large business interests and during his four years of presidency was untiring in his efforts to advance the welfare of the organization. Charles S. Hildborn of Augusta, widely known in banking circles, was chosen in 1907 and filled the responsible position with signal honor for two years. D. J. Callahan of Lewiston, prominently identified with educational interests, was chosen president in 1909, and proved a capable official during the two years he was at the head of the board. Frederic E. Boothby of Portland, long prominent in railroad circles and for several years mayor of Portland, was elected president in 1911 and made an efficient official. Arthur Chapin of Bangor, who has been elected to the presidency, has been mayor of Bangor and was for three years president of the Bangor Chamber of Commerce and is prominently identified with Bangor's commercial interests.

Early in the board's career a committee was appointed to urge upon the Legislature the expenditure of an appropriate sum of money to be used in advertising abroad the resources and advantages of Maine. The state board was largely instrumental in securing, in 1891, from the Legislature an appropriation of \$40,000 for Maine's representation at the Columbian exposition. In 1893 a committee of five was appointed to constitute a bureau of statistics, collecting and publishing valuable statistical matter. This bureau, for a considerable period of years, did much valuable work, but its activities were handicapped by the absence of funds. During all these years the office of the secretary has been a general clearing house for general information, and a large amount of literature and general information concerning Maine's resources has been distributed.

The state board took in hand the subject of good roads, and for a period of years waged an earnest campaign of education which resulted finally, in 1906, in securing the passage of a bill providing for a state highway commission. It strongly indorsed the measure in 1912 authorizing the state to issue bonds for the improvement of Maine's highways, and the chairman of the board's special

(Photo by Purdy, Boston)
PRESIDENT ARTHUR CHAPIN

tended to include hydrography as well. The state board was responsible for the establishment of direct train service between New York and Maine. This step has proved of far-reaching importance, not only to business men but to Maine's summer travel.

When the Legislature, in the closing days of its session, failed to provide the expected appropriation for representation at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, the state board was prompt in action and the necessary funds were provided for Maine's representation in the New England building. Another matter having the support of the state board is that of Mt. Katahdin as a national park reservation, and the board has had cordial support in this measure from leading commercial organizations throughout New England. The preservation of forests from fires has been encouraged, reclamation of denuded forest lands and reforestation have been strongly urged upon the Legislature, and through its permanent legislative committee of 25 the Maine state board has advocated and secured much important legislation.

A movement of far-reaching importance, inaugurated by the state board of trade and of which much may be expected, is the Maine centennial in 1920. The chief objects of the celebration will be to increase agriculture; to create interest in civic and social improvements; to conserve and develop water power and wild lands; to promote greater interest in the religious, historical and educational life of the state; to attract new and promote existing industries; to enhance the reputation of Maine as a summer resort state, and to improve transportation facilities, so that in the centennial year, 1920, Maine may look back to the most prosperous decade it ever has known.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

KNITTING CASE TO PUT ON THE LAP

A knitting case is sure to be liked by the woman who uses worsteds, whether she knits or crochets. It consists of a square of some sort of muslin to spread over the lap to protect the gown from fuzz and lint and to protect the knitting from soil. In the middle of the square is a little bag to hold the ball of worsted. When the knitting is not in use the four corners of the square are folded over and either pinned or tied with four ends of ribbon, says the Kansas City Star.

To make the case, buy a yard of figured lawn or muslin of some sort 27 inches wide. Square it and from the nine inches left cut a strip about 18 inches long and nine wide. Turn an inch wide hem and feather-stitch it. The material should be reversible and the hem should be turned over on the side of the material which is up when the square is spread over the lap. From the remaining material, cut two circles each four and a half inches square and turn under the edges an eighth of an inch.

Seam the two ends of the long strip together. Make a hem with a casing for a drawing in one side and gather the other side. Baste one circle in the center of the big square on the wrong side, marking its edge with thread on the right side—that is to say, the side that is upward when the square is spread over the lap. Now arrange the gathered edge of the little bag, with the raw edge in, on the place over the circle and use the second circle to put inside of the bag and cover up the raw edges.

Now feather-stitch the circle on the wrong side, taking the stitches carefully through the big square and the gathered edge of the bag and the lining circle. Run ribbons in the casing and take four ends of ribbon to the four corners of the square.

RYE BREAD AND GRIDDLE CAKES

Welcome change when well prepared

If you do not like rye bread it is high time to begin to cultivate a taste for it, and if you are a housekeeper and cannot make it well now is the time to learn, writes Alice E. Whitaker in the Country Gentleman. Rye meal is somewhat harder to find than rye flour, but it is always much better; in fact oldtime cooks never used rye flour. Since the gluten of rye is not so strong as that of wheat, rye flour will not hold up so well under a leavening agent and it is advisable to add about one third wheat flour when making bread. It is also well to remember that the unbaked rye dough cannot be handled so much as that made entirely of wheat flour. Bread made from rye also requires a longer time to bake.

The fixed belief that a rye loaf must always be sticky and perhaps a little soggy is responsible for an occasional distaste for it and the careless cook is not likely to have success with this kind of bread. Failure may result from using too much molasses, from using all rye for mixing, from too much handling or—most important of all reasons—from too quick baking. An hour is the least time that a rye loaf should stand in a moderate oven. The old-time rye bread baked in a brick oven doubtless owed its good qualities to the slow baking.

Rye mush or hasty pudding—Rye mush was a favorite before the day of numberless breakfast foods and it was generally eaten with molasses or syrup. When well made it is quite as palatable as the modern cereals and is worth trying now and then; it should always be made of meal. Add a level teaspoonful of salt to one cupful of rye meal and beat in enough cold water to make a smooth batter. Add to this four cupfuls of boiling water and cook 20 minutes, stirring constantly until smooth and thick, then after that stir occasionally and let cook an hour.

Rye toast—First make small biscuits from one cupful of rye meal or flour, one cupful of white flour, half a level teaspoonful of salt, three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one level tablespoonful of lard or butter and a scant three quarters of a cupful of milk. Pat out half an inch thick, cut in rounds and bake quickly. Have three cupfuls of white sauce ready, and while the biscuits are hot tear them apart and cover them with the sauce in a deep dish.

Light-colored rye bread—Dissolve one yeast cake, one level tablespoonful of sugar and a level teaspoonful of salt in one cupful and a third of lukewarm water. Mix in two cupfuls of white flour and when these ingredients are beaten to a smooth batter, add enough rye flour to make a stiff dough. Knead 10 minutes, cover and let rise. When very light knead a little, shape into one loaf, let rise in the pan until nearly doubled and bake in a moderate oven.

Rye muffins—Sift one cupful of rye meal or flour, one cupful of white flour, a quarter of a cupful of sugar, half a level teaspoonful of salt and three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat one egg, add one cupful of milk and beat rapidly into the dry materials. Fill hot greased muffin pans half full and bake.

Rye griddle cakes—Sift two cupfuls of rye flour, one cupful of Graham flour and one cupful of white flour with a level teaspoonful of salt and four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add one beaten egg and two cupfuls of milk.

WITH LOW NECK AND LOW BELT

Girl's smart frock, made of serge



CANDIED NUTS

Instead of the usual heaped-up dish of mixed nuts, try the candied nut meats, says the Los Angeles Express. Boil together one cupful of brown sugar, one-fourth cupful of water, one tablespoonful of vinegar and a lump of butter until the mixture will thread. Set this aside and when it begins to cool and thicken dip each nut meat into it, and lay on buttered paper to harden.

Now feather-stitch the circle on the wrong side, taking the stitches carefully through the big square and the gathered edge of the bag and the lining circle. Run ribbons in the casing and take four ends of ribbon to the four corners of the square.

Cook on a greased griddle until a good brown. Rye puffs—Sift together twice two cupfuls of rye flour, half a cupful of white flour, one rounding tablespoonful of sugar, one level teaspoonful of salt and three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix one cupful and a half of milk with one well-beaten egg, and add to the dry ingredients.

HOME HELPS

Pearl tapioca makes a delicate and excellent thickening for soups.

After scrubbing thoroughly make a few slits in the skins of potatoes that are to be baked.

Irons will heat more quickly and stay hot longer if a cake tin or other cover is turned upside down over them.

Rub the ends of the ribs of the umbrella with vaseline where they are fastened. This prevents rust.

Make kitchen aprons with a flat seam, stitched on both sides, so that there is no right or wrong, and time will be saved both in washing and in looking for the right side of the apron.

Baked apples are delicious with their cores filled with orange marmalade or chopped nuts and sugar.—Regina Leader.

IMPROVEMENTS IN KITCHENS

Step-saving efficiency devices

Women who have worked in an old-fashioned, "roomy" kitchen bemoan the lack of kitchen as an abomination, writes Christine Frederick in the New York Tribune. But the woman who believes her kitchen should be a workshop knows that the kitchenette is compact, space and step saving, and that its main faults can be remedied.

The chief defect of the kitchenette, as usually built, is its high and unreachable closed cupboards for dishes and pans. The lowest shelf of one investigated recently proved six feet two inches from the floor. No woman other than an Amazon could have reached for the pepper without tearing out her arm-hole.

Next, these same shelves are too wide apart. They should be brought nearer together, which will lower them and give more storage space.

Then the doors should be taken off, especially from the low pot closets. Some women will say this is heretical, but closed doors encourage dirt.

The two large drawers in the built-in cupboards are frequently too deep and silversware and utensils laid in them jostle about. Half the depth of the drawer may be built up with a paste-board box, and if several cheap wooden "knife baskets" are then fitted into the drawer the silversware, etc., can then be kept separate and in place.

In many kitchens the wall portion behind the stove is painted black; but the possibilities of this excellent space are too often neglected. Why stuff skillets into a low, closed closet when they can be hung on this space, right at hand? Two-inch strips, fitted with cup-hooks or nails, can be placed on this wall at a height of about five feet, and on them can be hung skillets, saucepans, asbestos

Serge always makes a smart as well as practical frock, and this one is made of that material with trimming of velvet and a little oriental banding that gives a touch of bright color.

The blouse and skirt are joined by a belt that is placed at the low waist line. When the draped belt is used, it is adjusted over the plain one. The tuck over each shoulder provides pretty fullness and the skirt with the plait at both front and back is smart and graceful.

In January a great many mothers are buying washable materials and making up for the coming season. The frock would be quite as pretty made from pique or linen as from serge. There is a separate skirt that can be worn at need but the low neck is pretty and fashionable.

For the 12 year size, the dress will require 4½ yards of material 27, 3¼ yards 36, 2¾ yards 44 inches wide, with ¼ yard 27 and 1¼ yards of banding for trimming, one yard of ribbon 10 inches wide for the draped belt.

The pattern of the dress (8096) is cut in sizes for girls from eight to 14 years of age. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

STALE BREAD JAR CONVENIENT

Contents can be put to many uses in cookery

Crusts and small pieces of bread should be dried in a cool oven and rolled on the bread board, or better still, put through a meat grinder. Always keep bread crumbs on hand, for they can be used in numberless ways. Articles of food that are cooked in deep fat are covered with them. They are used for the top of scalloped dishes, in making dressing for poultry, etc. If the fine cutter of the meat grinder is used, the crumbs are plenty fine enough for poultry and meat dressings, but the crumbs used for croquettes, veal steak, etc., should be sifted. They will cling better to the food if they are extremely fine. Keep the crumbs in jars, writes Grace Viall Gray in the Mothers Magazine. I use glass fruit jars; label them "coarse crumbs" and "fine crumbs" and tie a piece of muslin over the top of the jars. Do not cover tightly, but allow the air to enter. In this way you will always have crumbs ready for use at a moment's notice. At times, it is very inconvenient to stop and grind bread crumbs, and you will always keep a jar on hand after you once find how convenient it is. Be sure the bread is thoroughly dry, else it will mold; otherwise the crumbs will keep in excellent conditions for weeks.

Croquettes—Cut stale bread in slices from one fourth to one half inch thick; then cut into small cubes. Brown in the oven, taking care that they are turned frequently enough to brown them evenly on all sides. They should be a delicate brown. Croquettes when served with soups, are put directly into the soup or placed at the side of the plate and are served instead of crackers.

Scalloped Dishes—The crumbs for scalloped dishes are generally mixed through-out the dish and in this case soft crumbs are used. For the top of the scalloped dish, dried crumbs are used with butter. Scalloped dishes are served in the dish in which they are baked, as the browned buttered crumbs make an attractive covering. For the soft crumbs, grate the bread or rub two pieces together.

Buttered Crumbs—Sift and measure crumbs. Mix with one fourth as much melted butter. That is, one tablespoonful of butter to four of crumbs.

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IMITATION GEMS VERY ATTRACTIVE

In a day when even multi-millionaires' wives and daughters wear imitation gems, nobody is ashamed to speak of their cheap jewelry. Certainly, any girl possessed of common sense would be glad to have one of the really beautiful and artistic neck chains of slenderest silver links, supporting a lovely locket of imitation inlays, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. No more expensive and equally alluring are the necklaces of smoked amber, imitation moonstones, sapphires or emeralds; the locketette chains in silver, gold or gun metal, broken at intervals with ornamental jeweled bars or the "near-pearl" strings to which may be attached lockets of the same sort of water gems, mingled with jewels. The various clever imitations in gems are also set in the colonial shaped buckles of metal worn on afternoon house slippers, and the very small buckles of kindred shape and materials used as shirtwaist pins.

One of the newest points of the new fashions is the color note, and this is given by contrast, by the blending together of many materials to give a complete harmony and color. This one point alone means to the woman who studies economy a wider range than I can remember in my experience with the making of clothes, writes Mrs. Ralston in the Ladies Home Journal. For one thing it doesn't limit her in color or in the combination of materials. To be definite: Take last year's coat and skirt suit of ordinary wool material. The skirt can be recut, or at least the best portions of the skirt can be used to lengthen the coat or to make over in a new skirted style. Then what is left of the material from the old skirt can be combined with velvet or corduroy, or one of the silk-and-wool mixtures in the fancy plaids or novelty striped materials.

The new skirted coats are made in two sections, the bodice and the skirt portions being joined under a wide, very close-fitting belt. Perhaps there is no one part of dress more capable of changing a last year's style into a new one than the tunic blouse idea. The newest of these tunic blouses are made in velvet and chiffon. They are cut loose and knee length with

BLOOMER TIP

Busy mothers make the little girls' bloomers out of light-weight black galatea instead of satin. They look better, cost less and it is hard to wear them out.

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YEAR FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS

Changing old styles to new

It is a year for "make-overs." It is the season of seasons for the home dressmaker who must make last year's clothes over in this year's style. Everything seems as if it were made to help her—materials, laces and trimmings all seem to have been made for this one purpose.

One of the newest points of the new fashions is the color note, and this is given by contrast, by the blending together of many materials to give a complete harmony and color. This one point alone means to the woman who studies economy a wider range than I can remember in my experience with the making of clothes, writes Mrs. Ralston in the Ladies Home Journal. For one thing it doesn't limit her in color or in the combination of materials. To be definite: Take last year's coat and skirt suit of ordinary wool material. The skirt can be recut, or at least the best portions of the skirt can be used to lengthen the coat or to make over in a new skirted style. Then what is left of the material from the old skirt can be combined with velvet or corduroy, or one of the silk-and-wool mixtures in the fancy plaids or novelty striped materials.

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Improvement in Citizenship Is Seen

Twentieth Century Anniversary
Celebration Views and Re-
views Tell for Uplift of Social
and Political Community

ROUND TABLE HELD

That a better citizenship will be realized in the next 20 years summarizes the reminiscences and recommendations of the speakers at the Twentieth Century Club twentieth anniversary event. There was a round-table hour preceding the dinner at which Samuel F. Hubbard presided.

The evening program was opened by Dr. Charles F. Dole, who presided, and the reading of the treasurer's report by Oliver M. Fisher, who announced that gifts received by the club since December amounted to more than \$1000.

Robert A. Woods, the new excise commissioner, gave a resume of the social and industrial progress of the last 20 years, dwelling particularly upon the necessity for skilled labor and the possibilities in the immigrant. He also referred to the present political situation in Boston and said a municipal political system which excludes from the organized activities of the city a large proportion of its population was absurd. He said effort must be made to mass the total power of the community so as to bring to the front its real political intelligence and its real moral sense. Mr. Woods expressed the opinion that the political situation today is the result of underlying racial misunderstandings which require persistent self-education on the part of all.

John Graham Brooks cited as a sign of progress of the last 20 years a desire all over the country to clean up things and to face issues. He noted particularly cleaner advertising in many of the newspapers and a tendency of the press to eliminate that which is impure and objectionable.

International progress formed the theme of Edwin D. Mead's address. He said that the greatest change of 20 years was in the advanced civilization shown by the establishment of an international tribunal, international arbitration and the tendency to substitute peace for war.

The address of Mrs. Eva White of the Elizabeth Peabody house looked forward to the next 20 years' development. She touched upon the growth in the conception of brotherhood between the races. She said strength, power and genius now going to waste among the immigrant population will be conserved, citizenship bettered and political problems solved.

ROBT M. WASHBURN THINKS NEW HAVEN OWNERSHIP RIGHT

Author of Massachusetts Public Service Bill Does Not Agree With Governor Walsh

Representative Robert M. Washburn of Worcester, author of the bill upon which the public service commission law of Massachusetts was based, does not agree with Governor Walsh in the latter's program to compel the New Haven road to give up its trolley holdings within the state and to bring about a complete and an immediate separation of the Boston & Maine from the New Haven.

Mr. Washburn says that he still believes in unification and control, and recommends that the state permit the New Haven to own and extend trolley lines.

In a statement Representative Washburn says that the public ought not to interest itself in place and kind of ownership, but only in rates and service, and that low rates and good service are best secured by an unlimited unification under proper regulation.

MEN QUIT UNION IN COPPER REGION

HOUGHTON, Mich.—Western Federation of Miners leaders were notified of 14 surrenders at Ahmeek village Monday, and half a dozen other union members were reported to have turned in their cards to the management of the Mohawk mine. Fourteen fresh eviction suits were started.

James A. Short and James R. Roach, personal representatives of Samuel Gompers, said the American Federation of Labor would continue its support of the strike at least until after the coming meeting of the executive council in Washington. The last of the state troops left the strike zone today and the non-union men continued at work.

MASONS TO DEDICATE TEMPLE
WEYMOUTH, Mass.—The new Masonic Temple on Broad street, East Weymouth, will be dedicated by the officers of the grand lodge of Massachusetts Thursday night.

WHERE THERE IS SKATING
Abbotts Woods Good
Ashmont playground Rough
Billings Field Good
Charlesbank Good
Charlestown playground Fair
Commonwealth park Excellent
Cottage Street park Good
First Street playground Good
Franklin Field Good
Gibson playground Good
Nepeset Good
North Brighton Good
Randolph street Fair
Sevin Hill Good
Standway Good
Sawborn pond Good
William Knapp playground Good
Wood Island Good
Wood Island Heights Good
Wood Island Heights Rough

THE THEATRICAL WORLD

"THE MIND THE PAINT GIRL"

With Miss Mary Young resuming her position as leading woman at the Castle Square theater in the role of Lily Parradel, Piner's comedy of the life of the London musical comedy girls was put on Monday for a week with this supporting cast:

Captain Nicholas Jeyes.....W. P. Carlton
Viscount Farncombe.....John Craig
Lionel Roper.....Walter Walker
Baron von Rottenmeyer.....F. Ormonde
Herbert Fulkerson.....Carney Christie
Sam De Castro.....Al Roberts
Ivan Arthur Stidolph.....George Ernst
Vincent Bland.....J. Morrill Morrison
Luigi.....Albert Le Roi
Mrs. Upjohn.....Miss Mabel Colcord
Mrs. Stidolph.....Miss Anne Faystone
Jimmy Birch.....Miss Florence Shirley
Enid Monieriff.....Miss Cecil Florence
Daphne Dure.....Miss Beatrice Loring
Nita Trevenna.....Miss May Spencer
Gladys.....Miss Sylvia Cushman
Maud, Lily's maid.....Miss Barbara Miller

No wonder the devoted Londoners booed this comedy on its first performance. Even over here where there is no such loyal public for musical comedy, the bitter satire of the offstage life of girls at the Gaiety and similar institutions shows through the surface fun. To be sure, there is an optimistic boulder, a "devotee of the drama" (as he calls himself), who sees in the marriages of the nobility with musical comedy actresses the "hope of England's future. One can't be sure that Piner isn't ironical even in this speech.

Nothing could be bitter than the exhibition of two "grafting" girls obtaining rich favors from admirers, nor more pathetic than the broken elderly husband of a former "Pandora" girl, nor more poignant than the undercurrent of tragedy in the picture of youth wasting itself in midnight revelry. The play at once sets the musical comedy girl right as a human creature, and criticizes her as a menace because of her bad indirect influences. At the same time it portrays with not unspitting contempt the youth who dawdle away precious time and money upon her.

What satire there is in the very name of "Pandora," with its punning resemblance to "panderer." Because of its surface brilliance the play is seldom thought of in the light of its synthetic effect as a significant social document, as timely in its way as any of the satires with which Moliere lashed follies of his day.

It is realization of her part in a system of wastrel amusement that brings Lily to her senses, or rather discovers in her shallow thoughts something of common sense and duty to others. Then she consents to marry the honest young army man who has been idling away his youth escorting her to and from the theater, always bickering with her sincerely though neither is living a sincere life. Her decision to quit the Pandora life also marks a crisis in the soldier's character, and he becomes a self-reliant man at last, willing to accept his military commission to a foreign post, leaving Lily to marry the nobleman whom she has really come to care for.

Lily's birthday reception in the first act, when all her admirers come to pay their congratulations, provided an appropriate atmosphere for Miss Young's return to the Castle Square stage. The intricate action of this and the other acts was admirably managed. The heavy blue and gold furniture had appropriate richness, and in the second act care had been taken to duplicate the peculiar settings of the original production.

Miss Young was well cast as Lily, illustrating first Lily's petted selfishness, her shallow goodness of heart and her play with coquetry and frilly frocks. She showed well the girl's development of conscience and finally made her choice of the lord convincing.

Mr. Craig characterized the tame young nobleman well and Mr. Carleton showed his power by holding the stage and his role for long periods without words. Mr. Walker was heartily welcomed back in his impersonation of the fatuous Roger. Carney Christie gave a vivid sketch of a small part and added to the effect of Miss Young's prettily-rendered song by his skill as pianist. Miss Cecil Florence played a minor role with a characterizing skill and an agreeable English accent. Sprightly Miss Shirley was good when she remembered to be languid. Mr. Ernst has a role he will do more with as he thinks it out. Miss Colcord amused as the bourgeoisie mother of Lily. The waiters were well done in the supper scene.

SHUBERT THEATER

Lew Fields and a large company began a two weeks' engagement at the Shubert theater Monday evening in "All Aboard," an entertaining and not unattractive musical frivolity in two acts and 12 scenes.

Mr. Fields plays a German sailor who longs to be captain of a ship that he may sail away to Holland to see his family and prove to his wife that he is not a failure. He has a dream, in which he visits Spain, Holland and China as well as the uncharted land of cubist art. There is much dancing and singing of divertissement along the way.

Mr. Fields provided fun of the best type of clean travesty. Indeed, his whole entertainment, apart from the extreme costuming, and a posing act, is agreeable and unobjectionable. Mr. Fields was alternately pathetic and ludicrous as Jan, who was pursued constantly by hard luck and a vengeful Spanish girl (played with fine effect by Miss Zoe Barnett).

Mr. Fields and Miss Barnett, with the

help of Miss Kate Elinore and Carter DeHaven, amused the audience heartily with a political playlet of the future, "When Women Rule," which reverses the characters in the hackneyed problem play of yesterday. At the climax Mr. Fields moans on the furniture that "It is always the man who pays, pays, pays!"

Mr. and Mrs. Carter DeHaven sang in their sophisticated-sentimental way and danced gracefully. Ralph Riggs and Kathryn Witche danced with nimbleness and lightness and were encored. Lawrence D'Orsay provided a good deal of legitimate heavy British humor. Except in the playlet, when she was excellent, Miss Elinore was too obvious in her methods to be funny.

The entertainment never drags, for there are many and varied episodes. If you don't like one it is not long until another, which may be more to your taste. Striking motion picture effects were shown of a voyage down the North river at night, with the skyscrapers all alight, and of the waves of midocean, which swelled in a most realistic manner past the rail of the steamer. Melville Ellis' varied costume designs kept the stage pictures continually brilliant and usually tasteful.

OTHER BOSTON INTERESTS

Bert Williams, the negro comedian, proved himself again a unique funmaker by amusing two large audiences at B. F. Keith's Monday so thoroughly that they were reluctant to have him stop.

He has a new song about the slippery elm tree that is as funny as any he has sung here before. Again he showed his born comedy talents and cultivated skill in the way he squeezed a half dozen laughs out of every sentence he spoke, and his mastery of pantomime showed in the laughter he aroused by a long silent scene. Joseph Jefferson and company present a clever sketch that is humorous and yet preaches a wee moral. Others who appeared are Eleanor Cass and her fencing girls; Balton troupe, aerialists; Prell's circus; Cleo Cascoigne, singer; Vandinoff and Louie, rapid painters in oils; Britt Wood, jester.

Donald Brian is in his last week at the Hollis. Next Monday, John Drew in "The Tyranny of Tears" and "The Will."

Miss Ethel Barrymore is in her final week at the Tremont in "Tante," a comedy of the musical temperament. Next Monday, Belasco's production of "Years of Discretion."

Miss May Robson is in her last week at the Park, to be followed by Robert Hilliard in a detective play, "The Argyle Case."

The Cort theater is announced to open next Monday with "When Dreams Come True," a new musical comedy.

"The Last days of Pompeii," as pictured in films, is in its final fortnight at Tremont Temple.

Continuing plays are "Under Cover" at the Plymouth, "The Whip" at the Boston and "Little Women" at the Majestic.

HERE AND THERE

Charles Frohman advances the theory that new interest might be brought into the theater by inducing English and American playwrights to exchange countries for a time. To this end he had W. Somerset Maugham over here last year to gather material on the ground for his Canadian homestead play, "The Land of Promise," and now says that C. Haddon Chambers contemplates living six months of every year in America. Hope is even held out that Sir James M. Barrie may pay us his long-promised visit.

Jan. 23 a meeting will be held in room 1410, Times building, New York, at which the Actors Equity Association and the National Association of Theatrical Producing Managers will through committees attempt to standardize the contracts entered into between manager and actor. The players seek clauses limiting unpaid rehearsals to three weeks and payment by managers for all costumes worn by actresses.

The two-weeks' notice clause is also in for a long discussion. The members of the committee appointed by President Brady for the managers' association were George C. Tyler, Fred C. Whitney, Lew Fields, George Broadhurst, John Cort, Winthrop Ames, Sargent Aborn and Hollis E. Cooley. Francis Wilson appointed for the actors' association Howard Kyrle, Thomas Wise, Charles D. Coburn, William Courtleigh, John Coe, Edwin Arden, Jefferson de Angelis and George Nash.

Miss Blanche Bates is to play Barrie's "Half an Hour" in vaudeville, starting Jan. 9 at the Majestic, Chicago.

Robert Drouet is posing for film dramas.

"General John Regan," after nine weeks in New York, goes soon to Chicago for a run. The comedy will open next season at the Plymouth theater, Boston.

William A. Brady is preparing "New York," a spectacular melodrama along the lines of "The Whip," and other pieces from Drury Lane.

Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson has substituted "Hamlet" for "Othello," which was announced for a single performance during the second week of his Boston engagement.

Within a fortnight a company of Welsh actors will begin an American tour in a Welsh play called "Chance." "Omar the Tentmaker," a romantic play of Persian life according to the researches and imagination of Richard Walton Tully, is announced for this Tuesday evening at the Lyric theater, New York. Guy Eates Post takes the leading role. Also announced for this evening is "Sari," an operetta from the Hungarian, with M's Mizzi Hajos in the leading role.

"EVERYBOY"

Audiences at the Bijou theater Monday showed much appreciation of "Everyboy," a morality fairy play by Mrs. Larz Anderson of Brookline and Washington, wife of the one-time ambassador to Japan and minister to Belgium.

"Everyboy" is in grateful verse that is pleasant to hear and often falls into lyrics, when Carl Wilmore's incidental music becomes setting for songs. The scene is pictorially staged in the impressionistic manner, grey gauzes and draperies being used in outlining the scene, which is fancifully supposed to represent the realm of Everyboy's thoughts.

The piece opens in darkness, out of which comes Professor Book (Paul Bliss) in purple gown and mortar board, and Nature (Miss Betty Barnicoat) a lovely creature in a greenish white dress which appears to have been painted by Miss Laura Hills, the noted miniature painter, who designed all the costumes of the play.

Nature and Professor Book discuss Little Perk or Everybody (Miss Marguerite Moser), who is now seen sleeping in the center of a huge crimson poppy. Radiating from him, like the leaves they resemble in color, are Touch (William Phelps), Hearing (Miss Elizabeth Jacobs), Smell (Miss Emily Fuller) and Taste (Miss Amy deGozzaldi).

Miss Barnicoat, a singer of promise, sings a tender lullaby with fine expression and vocal skill; then as Nature argues with Professor Book that she is sufficient for all his needs. The professor thinks his wares necessary that Perk may become a truly attractive man.

At this point Perk awakens and begins to have experiences. Nature and the professor sitting on either side to watch his progress. Curly haired Perk wears a little yellow Kate Greenaway suit and seems the essence of Boy as Miss Moser acts him. He soon meets two Quakers in grey, prim Obedience (Miss Agnes Cave) and her sister Truth (Miss Gertrude Breene) who sang very sweetly.

He does not like their sober ways at first, but is much attracted to Greedy Perk, a stout lad very well acted by Henry Kelly, and who carries about with him a huge basket of luscious buns. He is much influenced, too, by Miss Conceit, with her pointed nose, her extreme fashions and cynical songs.

He is bored by Art (Miss Geraldine McDowell), a pretty girl who dances in a Greek gown with a harp, and as he yawns two gauze draped figures sigh and yawn, dance slowly about and vanish. Perk is angry because he cannot do as well as Art and he stamps his foot. Then comes Angel (Jack Haylen), a flaunting red and yellow creature, and with his entrance all is uproar.

Perk realizes that there is conflict in his thoughts and he calls out in desperation. "Who is my friend?" The virtues rally to his defense and the vices are slain in a lively sword bout. Nature sees that she must yield to Professor Book, for by knowledge alone can the boy conquer himself. The play ends with a chorus and a handsome tableau.

This is by far the prettiest production made at the Bijou under the management of Mrs. Josephine Clement. The piece is dignified and quietly interesting to children and their elders, both for the sentiments expressed, and the excellent way they are acted and sung. The stage pictures are of unusual pictorial beauty, since the grey draperies used take on the hue of any color of light thrown upon them, and the costumes reveal the artist in every detail. "Everyboy" is Mrs. Anderson's first dramatic essay, and is to be added to her other literary successes, "The Moon Baby," a book of fairy tales, and "Captain Ginger," a story for boys. The play is to be given until further notice daily at 12 m., 3, 6 and 9 p. m.

CONTRACT TERMS COMPEL CHANGE OF OPERA PLANS

Explaining the withdrawal of "Francesca da Rimini" from production at the Boston Opera house this season, Henry Russell says today that the inability of Mme. Cavalieri to appear in the title role made it impossible for him to carry out the stipulations made with the publishers. He issues a statement about it in part as follows:

"It is with sincere regret that I have been forced to abandon for this season the proposed first production of the Zandonai d'Annunzio opera 'Francesca da Rimini,' as announced to the press last week. My personal disappointment is particularly keen in view of the fact that I had considered the acquisition of the rights for the world premiere of so important a work one of the most fortunate happenings in the history of the Boston opera company."

Mr. Russell notes that plans were all made for the production, but that the announcement of Mme. Cavalieri that she could not appear made a change necessary; and he continues: "I am confident that 'The Love of the Three Kings' by Montemezzi, and Victor Herbert's 'Madelaine,' both of which I shall present during the next two months with practically the Metropolitan casts, will more than atone for the disappointment occasioned by the withdrawal for the present of 'Francesca.'"

MAINE PROGRESSIVES TO MEET
PORTLAND, Me.—A call for a meeting of the Progressive state committee in this city Feb. 5 was issued today.

DR. J. E. BRIGGS MADE TRUSTEE BY B. U. BOARD

Member of Faculty Succeeds
Dr. Charles Leeds of Chelsea
—President Murlin Asks for
\$750,000 for University

NEW SCHOOL IS URGED

Dr. J. Emmons Briggs of Beacon street, a member of the faculty of Boston University, has been elected a trustee to succeed Dr. Charles Leeds of Chelsea. Lyman C. Newell, professor of chemistry in the college of liberal arts, has been granted a leave of absence for 1914-1915.

Announcements to this effect were made at a meeting of the trustees of the university yesterday afternoon. Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of the institution, presented his annual report and asked for a \$500,000 endowment to increase the salaries of the faculties and add to the teaching force, and a \$250,000 retiring fund.

The most noteworthy recommendation of President Murlin in his report is in reference to a new school or college for those who have not credits entitling them to entrance to a regular college of the present day. He says:

"There are many high school graduates who, by force of circumstances, are not able to go on with their education at the time of their graduation. There are others who have pursued their preparatory courses by other means than the academy or high school, but have reached that degree of intellectual grasp which the high school training is supposed to give. And there is awakened in them an ambition to continue study and to reach out for intellectual development."

"They are knocking at academic doors for an opportunity even though they have not come to us by the regular and official route. What can be done for them? Ought not some worthy educational institution give them the opportunity they seek? And in doing so, should they be tested literally by the methods which very properly apply to boys and girls in their teens who have come up to their educational opportunity by well established routes?"

"Has not the time come when we should create a new division of educational service independent of the present College of Liberal Arts, having its own administration, its own standards of admission, its own standards of judging the educational value of the work previously done by applicants for admission, its own standards of estimating the academic value of the work they do with us, and fixing its own requirements for graduation and for conferring of degrees?"

AMATEUR PRESS WRITERS ELECT

The Massachusetts Amateur Press Association held its annual meeting last night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Parker, 27 Davis street, Malden, and elected these officers: President, C. A. Parker; vice-president, Albert A. Sanduskey; secretary and treasurer, Miss Dorothy Outwater; official editor, Miss Vera L. Dollmaier; chairman of entertainment committee, Miss Maud Jenner.

SHOE MEN HOLD JOINT MEETING

NEW YORK—The joint annual meeting of the National Shoe Retail Association and the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association opened at the Astor hotel Monday. The session Monday was devoted largely to organization, the reception of delegates and addresses of welcome.

The two organizations include nearly every organization of boot and shoe manufacturers and sellers in the country.

RAILROAD SUPPORT ADOPTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield Board of Trade directors passed a series of resolutions bearing upon the upbuilding of the railroads in New England. More equitable basis of payment to railroads for carrying the parcel post was urged.

GOV. HAINES TO RUN AGAIN
LEWISTON, Me.—Gov. William T. Haines, who was in the city last night to attend the dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, stated he would be a candidate for renomination in the Republican primaries in June.

B. & A. CUTOFF OPEN TODAY
MIDDLEFIELD, Mass.—The first track of the new Middlefield cutoff of the Boston & Albany railroad will be opened for service today. It decreases the curves and widens the right-of-way for two miles.

MORE THAN 1200 APPLY
WASHINGTON—More than 1200 banks now have applied for membership in the new federal reserve system. Every section of the country is represented on the list.

TEXAS AD MEN TO MEET
DALLAS, Tex.—The annual state convention of the Advertising Clubs of Texas is to be held at Greenville Feb. 14.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Streets

20% Discount Off the Prices of Furs

This means that *you may deduct an extra 20%* from the present prices as plainly marked on the price tickets of any fur coat, fur-lined coat, muff or neckpiece in our entire stock, although many prices have already been marked down.

For example, if the present price is \$50.00 you figure the 20% off (\$10.00), making the net cost to you \$40.00.

This most extraordinary and bona fide offer is made in order to reduce our extra large fur stock.

Everything guaranteed to give complete satisfaction; our furs are high-grade goods in regular sizes (not job lots purchased for a special sale).

A comparison of the qualities will substantiate this statement.

R. I. ASSEMBLY CONTESTS ON COURT ELECTIONS EXPECTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Contests are expected this week when the General Assembly meets in grand committee to elect judges and clerks of the district courts. Opposition to several of the incumbents is found among the assemblymen.

It is the Republican plan to have the grand committee Wednesday afternoon, and a resolution providing for such a meeting has been introduced in the House, where it now lies on the speaker's table.

Through a ruling of Speaker Davis this matter may be held back unless the committees of the House are appointed tomorrow by the speaker, as the rules provide. It is expected, however, that the committees will be named at once.

Judge Robert M. Franklin of Newport, of the first district court, is said to have strong opposition in Hugh Barclay Baker, Charles F. Koehne, Jr., is also reported to be a candidate for the judge-

ship. Judge Franklin has held the position during the past eight years.

Judge Felix Hebert of the fourth district court, which covers Kent county, is also said to have opposition. David E. Lavigne of Woonsocket has been mentioned as a candidate for the position of judge of the twelfth district court against Judge Charles H. McFee, who is a candidate for reelection.

It is also said that several other changes are contemplated, and contests in the fifth and seventh judicial districts are expected. In each instance the Democrats will have their candidates to oppose the Republican nominees.

The House committees will be appointed by Speaker Davis in a day or two, and, with this over, the organization of both branches of the Assembly will be complete. It is the plan of the majority to have the committees remain as near like those of last year as possible, and Speaker Davis will probably make only such changes as are necessary to fill the vacancies which have occurred.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

I have just received a welcome letter in reference to the article by McDonald Spencer which appeared in Golf Illustrated, and was quoted in Rational Golf. My correspondent speaks of Mr. Spencer's describing Vardon's driver as 37 inches in length and begs me to correct the statement in order to save unreasonable shortening of wooden clubs throughout America.

I see that Mr. Hilton has also had the matter brought to his attention, and like myself he had inserted the article without commenting on the point. I suppose I should have done so, except that it did not strike me that Mr. McDonald meant the entire length of the club. Mr. Hilton also had this opinion and his explanation is that the club had been measured to the whipping. Vardon used a spliced club not a socket one and Mr. Hilton says he measured his own in this way and it was exactly 37 inches though the entire club is 42½ inches, which is the length of Vardon's also as the two men are much of a height. My own club, a socket one, I find measures 39½ inches to the whipping so that a socket club would be 1½ inches shorter from the end down to the binding. My whole club is 42½ inches.

This seems the most reasonable explanation of what the well known Californian editor meant. Perhaps he may shed some more light on the subject himself. In the meantime I trust this will be in time to prevent, as my correspondent expresses it, "a great many people from sawing off their drivers," which would be a dire calamity.

It is rather amusing, this habit we have in this country, and one might just as well be frank about it, of imitating a great man in details. Now it does not really matter whether Vardon has a club 45 inches in length or 36. Making our club the same length will not enable us to play as well as he, but that one of the finest games he ever played was with a set of clubs he borrowed from a lady, and over a strange course. Were we to dash off to a course unknown to us and beg or borrow a set of lady's clubs we could hardly expect that the result would be a new record for the course and our finest exhibition of the game. As I remarked in a recent article, it is the man behind the club.

Suppose for instance, you were several inches taller than Vardon, how very foolish to attempt to use clubs the same length as his. I grant you, however, that it would probably be a good thing to use them in the same proportion to your height as his are. A few years ago a desire for shorter clubs swept over Great

VIRGINIA FARMERS TO GATHER SOON

The winter session of the Virginia State Farmers Institute will be held at Murphy's hotel, Richmond, Jan. 20 and 21. Among the speakers will be Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, Prof. C. V. Piper, Dr. G. M. Rommel, Dr. John Lee Coulter, Commissioner Koerner, J. D. Eggleston, Jr., Prof. Dan T. Gary, Gov. W. H. Mann, T. O. Sandy, Bradford Knapp, Prof. R. A. Oakley, C. J. Brand and several other well-known agricultural workers.

The State Horticultural Society will be in session at the same time and will hold joint meetings with the institute on the 21st.

West Indies Restless Ecuador Watches Outlay

HAITIAN EXILES SEE POLITICAL CHANGES AHEAD

Word From Jamaica, Harboring Numerous Malcontents, Points to Difficulties for Caribbean Littoral—Island Still Haven

FILIBUSTERING BARRED

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—Although the Haitian exiles in Kingston keep much to themselves, it is becoming known that the members of the colony are in possession of information that tends to show the political situation in Haiti itself as being serious.

With former President Antoine Simon the center of Haitian interest in this island, his adherents here, for one reason or another are compelled to move cautiously, since their home government, through agents, is keeping close watch of their movements. If it is known that an arrival at Port au Prince comes from Jamaica, for instance, he is put at once under the closest surveillance, a personal search is instituted, and if the least incriminating evidence is forthcoming, he is placed under arrest.

One of the Haitian exiles, less reserved than his companions, says that the administration of President Oreste is in danger of elimination. If trouble breaks out it is likely to occur in the territory north of Port au Prince. One of the chief malcontents, it is said, is Gen. Cyrille Celestin. He has been prominent in Haitian public life for many years, and is held in high esteem by many of the working class. His dissatisfaction with the rule of President Oreste is said to be shared by a number of young men belonging to influential families. Duvilmar Theodore, senator from Ouanaminthe, is a newcomer in Haitian politics, so the story goes here among the exiles, but he is expected to take an important part in events. The town of Thomazeau is understood to be one of the strongholds of the revolutionary movement, and the place is easily available from Port au Prince.

While at present the Haitians occupy the Jamaican stage, so far as revolutionary activity is concerned, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Venezuela also are keeping a lookout for any aggressive move that may originate among the exiles here. A recent arrival was General Marcelino, who was at one time military governor of Samana, Santo Domingo, and also secretary of war under the provisional government set up by General Vasquez. The Dominican revolutionist greatly deprecated the supervision of the United States over the affairs of his country, and he remarked that since the edict had gone forth that they would not be recognized, even if successful, he saw no good reason for continuing the struggle.

A similar story is brought here by

RIVERS OF CHILE POTENT AID TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Street Railway and Lighting Company of Valparaiso Finishes Hydro-electric Plant During Coal Shortage and Relieves City—Water Power Abounds Everywhere

ENGINEERING TALENT AROUSED

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Hydro-electric development in Chile is at present engaging the best engineering talent of the country. The comparatively small coal production has caused industrial interests to look about for something else to furnish power, and investigations have shown that no land is more favorably served with watercourses for generating purposes.

An interesting incident is noted as to how electric power from water pressure has been of service recently. There had been an abnormal demand for coal in Valparaiso, and owing to adverse weather conditions the ships due with fresh supplies had been delayed. In Santiago the situation was no less serious. Electric cars, both in this city, and also at Valparaiso, had to curtail their running schedules. In cities of between 20,000 to 100,000 population the condition was even more critical than in the capital. The streets were left in total darkness at night owing to the shortage in fuel for making gas, or electricity.

It was while matters were most critical that the company holding the street railway and lighting concessions in Valparaiso completed its plant and put into operation a modern installation of turbines driven by water from a fall at Puelo, some 10 miles from the city. So far as Valparaiso was concerned, the power question was at once solved and a valuable object lesson learned. Numerous opportunities for water power development exist throughout the republic. The falls of the Laja river, one of the main branches of the Rio Bio-Bio, are over 100 feet in height, and the conditions for economic installation are exceptionally fine. A great project has been talked about here. The plan is to operate several divisions of government railway with the generated power, and also to furnish power to industrial establishments.

It is considered likely that the route of South America's first broad gauge continental railway will lie through the pass of San Martin. In that neighborhood

Gen. Luis Mena, of Nicaragua. He is now under close surveillance because the report has been spread that he expects to make another attempt to upset the administration of General Diaz. Even the ubiquitous Castro is said to be somewhere in Jamaica but as no trace has

been found of this former Venezuelan dictator this report does not get much support.

In years gone by Central American refugees, and those from the Caribbean, found the Jamaican haven much to their liking, but the colonial government,

probably under instruction from the home office, is a great deal more stringent in its rules regarding exiles, and it is extremely difficult to fit out such filibustering expeditions as in the past have proved so disconcerting to the smaller republics.

OBJECTIVE POINT FOR ISLAND REVOLUTIONISTS



Custom house, Port au Prince, where Haiti's revenue centers

OVER \$2,000,000,000 HELD IN MEXICAN INDUSTRIALS NOW

MEXICO CITY.—As conditions in the north show no business improvement, the mining industry especially feels the effect of the revolution. The latest official report regarding mining properties showed that three years ago there were in Mexico 31,988 mines on which taxes were being paid.

Official figures compiled before the Madero revolution showed that United States investments in Mexico then amounted to \$1,057,770,000. The English interests in the republic totaled \$21,302,800, the French \$143,416,000, and other countries \$118,535,380.

The United States investments, by groups of industries, were estimated as follows: Railroads, \$844,000,000; mines and mining, \$300,000,000; oil and rubber, \$300,000,000; timber, \$8,500,000; industrial enterprises of all sorts, \$11,000,000; merchandising, \$4,500,000, and ranches and cattle, \$1,400,000. The amount of Mexican capital invested in that country is said to be less than \$500,000,000. Therefore the value of the financial interests in Mexico of citizens of the United States is equal to the interests of the Mexicans themselves plus those of all other countries. The huge total of more than \$1,000,000,000 investments by people from abroad in this republic accounts for the international situation created by the present political deadlock.

CHILEAN INTERESTS CONSOLIDATE

ANTOFAGASTA, Chile.—Consolidation of important nitrate interests has been effected whereby the "El Lon" concern acquires the Luisis and Candelaria properties, valued at \$3,500,000. This company will be able to produce 5,000,000 quintals of nitrate annually.

VERACRUZ, MEXICO—News has just

reached this place that Luis Cabrera, one of Madero's strongest supporters, who went abroad shortly after the overthrow of the President, has joined General Carranza, and that he has been made foreign minister in the constitutional cabinet.

Sr. Cabrera is one of the prominent lawyers of Mexico. He was in Washington a short time before coming to Hermosillo, the reports say, and he has been active in working for the constitutional cause in the United States.

The addition of Cabrera as an active force in the establishment of a constitutional regime may have important consequences, since he is recognized as moderate in his reform views. One of his arguments is that the constitution is faulty and does not work for the benefit of the masses. Cabrera advocates, as one of the first things to be done by the constitutionalists if successful, the changing of the constitution, although this instrument is employed by them in their present campaign as a reason for opposition to the Huerta regime.

DOMINICANS SEE TARIFF HELP

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic.—A total of 800,000 bags of sugar is expected from the 1913-14 crop, as against 600,000 bags the previous season. The change in the United States tariff is expected to be of benefit to Dominican planters.

ARGENTINA BUYS LAND FOR PEOPLE

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—As the land question is causing considerable uneasiness in this country, the government has begun buying back some of the larger holdings and now is cutting them up into smaller plots so as to establish a working farm population.

As yet all the big farms are in the hands of capitalists who have to import labor during the harvest season. Intending settlers are complaining that so long as this state of affairs continues competition in farm products is impossible. Political agitation has had much to do with the government's resolve to appease those who desire to establish farms of their own on a small scale.

CHEAP STORES FOR BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—United States Commercial Agent E. A. Thayer has been here and he says that low-price stores, similar to those in the northern country would be profitable. He says the basis would have to be 20 and 30 cents Argentine currency, which would be equal to 8½ and 12½ cents.

CUSTOMS INCREASE IN CHILE

VALPARAISO, Chile.—Chilean custom receipts for the first 10 months of 1913 were \$44,010,101, almost \$4,000,000 more than for the corresponding period the year before.

BRAZIL DIPLOMAT TALKS OF WAY TO ERADICATE WAR

Plan Urges That Governments Make All Armaments and Supplies, Preventing Self-Interest

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Brazilians are considered extremely loyal and would come to the assistance of their country without hesitancy in case the need arose. The nation, nevertheless, has seldom been more ready to listen to the advocates of international peace than today. The tremendous expenditures necessary to keep up military establishments on land and sea, taken in connection with the industrial depression in South America at present, have focused attention on a statement issued by J. P. DeSouza Dantas, who is very prominent in the diplomatic service.

Sr. Dantas says that each nation should take over all industries engaged in the manufacture and supply of war material. He claims that in every large country there are great corporations engaged in the making of all sorts of armaments, warships, cannon, clothing, general supplies for the army and navy. A declaration of war, or even the rumor of war, is sufficient, he says, to set the entire machinery of manufacture going. Sr. Dantas calls attention to the fact that in the United States the government now owns navy yards and carries on a general repairing of the naval equipment, and that if this was extended to include all war material and in all nations, a great factor making for war scares would be eliminated.

"That governments, as such, seldom favor war, is one of the statements by the Brazilian diplomat. He argues that if five or six of the really great powers would unite upon a policy removing the manufacture of armament from private to governmental control, it would be much easier to arrive at some agreement in case of disputes, and where no personal interests could be charged with fomenting trouble.

TRADE NOTES

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—Two new steamers placed in the Bordeaux-River Plate service have exceptional accommodations for second and third class travel.

VALPARAISO, Chile.—Experiments are under way in the nitrate districts to have auto trucks take the place of mule conveyance. Adequate transportation facilities still are lacking.

QUITO, Ecuador.—To avoid delay to importations shippers abroad are requested by the government to name separately each kind of article in the shipment when preparing invoices.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The exportation of bananas from Rio Grande do Sul is increasing and the product is shipped almost exclusively to Argentina.

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Sr. Roberto Opazo, Chilean district agriculturist for the third zone, states that more than 10,000,000 acres of land, now uncultivated, is suitable for cattle raising.

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—The prevalence of Germans in Bolivian trade is shown by the fact that the only two North American houses in La Paz employ only two citizens of the United States, and 50 young men from Germany.

CARACAS, Venezuela.—The new bank law requires that bank bills placed in circulation shall contain the name of the bank, its capital and the denomination of the bank bill, with the statement that it is payable to bearer.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala.—A first class diplomatic mission is to be established here by Portugal, the minister to have supervision in the other Central American republics.

NEW BOATS HELP COLOMBIA

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia.—The addition of a number of steamers on the Magdalena river has been the means for increasing industrial development in the region traversed.

VALPARAISO BANK SHOWS HANDSOME PROFIT FOR YEAR

VALPARAISO, Chile.—The Anglo-South American Bank has issued its statement for the last fiscal year. The report states that the net profit, after making allowance for rebate, etc., amounts to \$1,559,051, which, together with \$198,539 brought forward, makes a total of \$1,757,590, of which \$465,135 was absorbed by the interim dividend and \$10,208 is payable to the directors by way of additional remuneration.

There is now an available balance of \$1,282,182, of which the directors recommend that \$453,679 be applied to the payment of a final dividend of \$1.22 per share, less income tax, on 330,000 old shares, that \$98,522 be applied to payment of a final dividend of 87 cents per share, less income tax, on 120,000 new shares, both being payable on Oct. 8, making a total distribution for the year of 12 per cent; that \$291,990 be added to the reserve fund, making the total amount thereof \$7,501,749; that \$38,032 be added to the staff pension and guarantee fund; that \$63,205 be applied in payment of a bonus to the staff; that \$97,330 be applied in reduction of bank premises account, and that the balance of \$238,459 be carried forward.

The purchase of the business of the London Bank of Mexico and South America was completed and the transfer effected on Oct. 25 last. Valparaiso has 12 banking houses—five Chilean, three German, two English, one Italian and one Spanish.

MECHANICAL WORK ON PANAMA CANAL NEAR COMPLETION

GATUN, C. Z.—Ninety-nine per cent of track has been completed at Gatun locks, 97 per cent at Pedro Miguel, and 77 per cent at Miraflores. Single cross-overs are 51 per cent completed and double cross-overs 75 per cent. The spillway gate machines have been erected, and electrical installation is 55 per cent completed at Gatun, and 80 per cent at Miraflores.

Mechanical erection of miter gate sump pumps is 90 per cent complete, electrical, 65 per cent; chain fender sump pumps, 11 per cent mechanical, and electrical has been started; drainage sump pumps, mechanical erection complete, electrical, 61 per cent; culvert pumps, mechanical complete, electrical, 20 per cent. Installation of transformer rooms at all locks is approximately 80 per cent completed; 99 at Gatun, 83 at Pedro Miguel, and 85 at Miraflores.

Ninety-six per cent of the 2,508,296 feet of cable on order for the Gatun duct line, and the Pedro Miguel-Miraflores transmission line, has been delivered, and 946,587 feet have been pulled into ducts.

GLASS MARKET GROWING IN PERU

CALLAO, Peru.—Glass is imported principally from Belgium, Germany and France. There is a growing market for plate for store fronts.

WORLD'S BUTTON INDUSTRY LOOKS TO SOUTH FOR SUPPLY

plentiful on the eastern slopes of the Andes, where it grows in groves along the river valleys at different elevations. The tree is considered a stunted palm, with a short thick trunk, which reaches a height of 10 to 20 feet. The fruit appears in the form of a liquid that changes into an edible pulp, highly valued by the natives. This pulp when hard is the nut ready to be gathered. A collection of 60 to 90 nuts in groups of five or six are encased in green, knobby, brown husks. When the nuts are ripe they open like a chestnut at the bottom, and let the contents drop out. The process of making the nut commercially profitable includes thorough drying, polishing, and cutting, at the plant where button manufacturing takes place.

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Coursing down the western slope of the Andean mountain range in South America are numerous rivers, some seeking immediate outlet, others flowing up or down the country before emptying into the Pacific ocean. In Chile a great movement is under way to utilize these streams in the manufacture of electric power. Already canals are operated, shops kept busy and street and house lighting accomplished through the agency of electric hydraulic power. When the Panama canal is opened the Chilean nation anticipates a great business era, and it speaks for the people's enterprise that they are taking advantage of their watercourses for the purpose of generating a force essential to the best industrial results.

What Chile has done Peru also is doing with marked success. In that country the natural advantages are no less great than in the republic to the south of it. A hydro-electric station shares the honors with the Oroya railroad of being the highest station in the world. Almost 100,000-horsepower has been developed in Peru and more stations are added rapidly. It is said that the lack of coal in Chile is responsible for the present activity in hydro-electric installation, but this lack is due in a large measure to difficulties in getting the product from the territories where the larger deposits are found. As for petroleum, it is present in large quantities along the entire west coast, according to investigators, but here, also, it will require much work before any big results can be had in production.

If Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Paraguay have not yet done anything worth while in hydro-electric installation, this cannot be due to any absence of a potential supply, but rather to the slight demand for such power. The fact seems clear, however, that as these countries increase in population, and as industrialism asks aid, the many rivers in which they abound will be harnessed to greater service. In all that is taking place in the line of improvement in South America, scarcely any other phase of development equals in interest the utilization of water power. The southern nations have had the advantage of seeing how other countries neglected their opportunities in that particular, and the great awakening that has come to the United States in recent years has not been lost sight of below the Rio Grande.

PANAMA COMMISSARY SHOWS MILLION DOLLAR INCREASE

Total Number of 19 Stores Sell 22,454 Barrels of Flour and 6,779,726 Loaves of Bread, While Laundry Washes 5,035,620 Pieces, 729,006 Gain Over 1912

PROCEEDS FOR THE YEAR \$7,630,402

ANCON, C. Z.—With a business of \$7,630,402 to its credit, the commissary department of the Canal Zone reports that operations during the last fiscal year were the largest in the history of the Panama Railroad Company, which has charge of this work.

As compared with the fiscal year of 1912 the business shows an increase of almost \$1,000,000. The total importations amounted to \$9,029,731. Cold storage supplies headed the list to the value of \$2,288,844. The next largest items were groceries and dry goods. There was a marked advance in the wholesale prices of shoes, and on a few lines the retail prices were advanced. Although high wholesale prices of beef continued throughout the year, no increases were made in the selling price, except in a very few instances. Up to June 30, 1913, there had been no changes in the number or location of the commissaries established, a total of 19 stores being in operation.

There was a large increase in the amount of business handled in the laundry. The total number of pieces handled amounted to 5,035,620 as compared with 4,243,014 for the previous year. The total gross revenue amounted to \$122,913, as against \$108,096, an increase in the number of pieces handled of 729,006, and an increase in gross revenue of \$14,816. To meet the increased business an entire rearrangement of the wash rooms and mangle rooms was necessary.

During the year there were 22,454 barrels of flour used, as against 20,233 the previous year, an increase of 2221 barrels. There were 6,779,726 loaves of bread, 710,334 rolls, and 135,435 pounds of cake baked, as against 6,014,667 loaves of bread, 651,844 rolls, and 114,134 pounds of cake baked the previous year. The gross revenue of this department amounted to \$284,639, as compared with \$260,865.53 the previous year, an increase of \$23,774. On June 1, 1913, the price of bread to all was reduced to 3 cents a loaf, and a corresponding reduction was made in other similar products. This was made possible by the general decrease in the price of flour.

The results obtained in this department justified the expenditures for modern equipment made during the previous year. During the year 169,850 gallons of ice cream were made, as against 138,531

gallons the previous year, an increase of 31,299 gallons. The gross revenue amounted to \$134,327, as compared with \$110,993 the previous year, an increase of \$23,333.

The number of prints of butter made during the year was 382,321, as against 333,658 the previous year, an increase of 48,663. The value was \$148,740, as compared with \$122,660 the previous year, an increase of \$26,080. In addition to the printed butter, 144,145 pounds of butter in bulk were sold, the value being \$51,363.

SWEDISH CRUISER CALLS AT HAVANA

HAVANA, Cuba.—The Swedish cruiser Fylgia, the first warship Sweden has ever sent to this port, has arrived exchanging the customary salutes with Morro Castle. The Fylgia is commanded by Capt. G. H. Lidbeck, and carries a crew of 368 men. She has 18 officers, 40 midshipmen, 30 petty officers and 278 sailors.

The cruiser's displacement is 4035 tons and she has a speed of 23 knots an hour. She is equipped with Krupp guns, having 14 six-pounders, three one-pounders, two torpedo tubes, eight five-inch guns and nine rapid fire guns, situated in the fighting towers. She was built in 1905.

LIVE STOCK THRIVES IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—In the state of Maranhao there are at present more than 400,000 head of cattle and over 100,000 hogs. Horses number 67,000 and mules 16,000.

GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY ELECTS

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—The geographic society has elected M. V. Ballivian president and Dr. Castro F. Pinilla general secretary.

CLAIM OF RAILWAY SETTLED

CARACAS, Venezuela.—The department of foreign relations has effected a settlement in the claim of the Caranero Railway & Navigation Company.

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Names Link Places Across Sea

Nottingham, Historic English Town, Manufacturing Center for 600 Years, Has Art Gallery in Ancient Castle

SITUATION BEAUTIFUL

(Special to the Monitor)
NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—Sherlock Holmes could no doubt have given an accurate account of the history of Nottingham after a walk through its streets, for Nottingham, like most of the towns of England which have grown to importance from small beginnings, shows traces of past history in every direction. Beautifully situated on the River Trent, looking southward on charming and varied views, and guarded on the north by a chain of hills, the town and county of Nottingham has seen the making of much history, peaceful and warlike.

At what period the castle was first built on the precipitous rock rising 133 feet above the waters of the Trent is unknown, but it was rebuilt by William I. after the conquest in order to oversee the people north of the river, and was placed under the governorship of William de Peverel. The conqueror at the same time built a wall across the market place, which, with its 5½ acres, is the largest in England, thereby dividing it into Saxon and Norman sections. Parliaments were held in Nottingham in 1334, 1337 and 1357. Edward IV. assembled his troops there in 1461, and in 1485 it was the headquarters of Richard III. before the battle of Bosworth. The castle was taken and retaken by cavaliers and roundheads during the civil war, for it was at Nottingham that Charles I., in 1642, set up his standard and finally broke with Parliament. Now the castle fulfills the unwarlike function of a picture gallery, being held on a 500 years' lease by the Midland Counties Art Museum.

Town-planning ideas, as is evident from the narrow and irregular streets in the older part of Nottingham, did not occur to the people of the town in the earlier stages of its history. In modern times, however, elbow room is



Pawtuckaway lake in picturesque American locality



Wyman house, typical 'homestead' of the Granite state

felt to be a necessity, and so the narrow alleys of older days have been replaced by wide and spacious streets. Old houses have disappeared to make way for many fine buildings, of which the most notable are University College, the guildhall, the municipal offices, the Corn Exchange, the postoffice and the Albert hall. The old and the new are seen also in the churches of Nottingham, the old being represented by the three parish churches, St. Mary's church, with its fine tower rising in two tiers from the center; St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas, a red brick building, faced with stone.

For 600 years Nottingham has been a manufacturing town. In 1768 Hargreaves removed there from Blackburn, where his spinning jenny had been broken up by the mob, and in the following year Richard Arkwright set up

the first spinning frame. In 1808 John Heathcote of Nottingham obtained patents for a machine for making bobbin net, and lace manufacture became a leading industry of the town, whose 26,000 inhabitants are also engaged in bleaching and dyeing, in the spinning and twisting of silk, in the spinning of cotton and woolen yarns, and in engineering.

In the manufacturing world, however, Nottingham is chiefly important as a center of the hosiery trade. Whenever a cup is broken the potters rejoice, and whenever a pair of stockings goes to pieces in the laundry the heart of Nottingham is made glad. It is made glad, at least, if the stockings are silk, cotton or merino, for it is Leicester and not Nottingham which is mainly responsible for the supply of woolen hosiery.

Farming Community of New Hampshire, Settled in 1721. Abounds in Choice Lake and Mountain Scenery

AUTOISTS KNOW PLACE

NOTTINGHAM, N. H.—It was in the early days of 1721 that a group of Boston citizens banded together and agreed to ask for a royal grant of land in New Hampshire, in a location about 20 miles inland from Portsmouth harbor, and to establish there a new settlement to be known as New Boston.

Each member of the group promised to build a house, to plow and fence in at least three acres of land within four years and to "settle the town compact," and it was on these terms that King George of England granted them the desired royal charter in return for a quit rent of one acre of Indian corn to be paid annually forever. But in the charter one may find that the proposed name for the place had become changed to "Nottingham."

The new settlers had chosen well their location. It lay on the heights of a large swell of ground that sloped gently away in every direction. To the east could be seen the blue waters of the Atlantic and the white sails of the vessels entering Portsmouth harbor, to the west a blue range of mountains, and between a countryside sparkling with gem-like lakes and running streams that give evidence of abundant water power.

Prosperity evidently attended the progress of Nottingham, for in 1775 the census credited it with 999 persons, including 16 slaves. Since then the attractions of the larger communities have drawn from this number and today it is classified as a post village and farming community of 700 inhabitants. But it is an attractive village, as automobilists have discovered. Set high on its hilltop, it presents a cluster of large, white, rambling homesteads, with still larger barns amid well shaded lawns and vine-clad walls of field stones. And on every side as far as one can see lies the rolling green country, wrought by the thrift of the New England farmers into a checkered quilt of many-colored fields.

35 MILES OF NEW TRAIL OPENED IN YOSEMITE PARK

WASHINGTON—Thirty five miles of new trail have been built in Yosemite park during the last year, according to the annual report of the superintendent, recently made to Secretary Lane. There are now in the park 578 miles of trail and 147 miles of wagon road.

"In order to protect the big trees from fire," says the superintendent, "approximately 80 acres of the upper grove of the Mariposa big trees have been cleared of debris, fallen timber, and jungle growth of shrubs and young yellow pines and firs. Sixty acres of this tract were cleared some years ago while the grove was under the control of the state of California."

"In order to safeguard this portion of the national park from fire the work should be continued next year and succeeding years until both groves are cleared and a fire brake constructed on the eastern boundary. This clearing process should be extended to the Tuolumne grove of big trees where it is much needed."



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Market place noted for its size, showing back of Queen Victoria statue

BETHLEHEM PEOPLE NEARLY ALL GIVEN TO MUSIC

Its Serious Appreciation, Traceable to Singing of Bach's Compositions from Early Settlement Shown in Clubs and Customs

ART MUCH DEVELOPED

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Although rapidly becoming known as a great business and educational center, through its steel industry and Lehigh University, this quaint old town retains to a marked degree many of its early characteristics, notably its serious appreciation of music.

As early as the close of the eighteenth century, the Moravians, adhering to their traditional use of Bach and his school in their services, cultivated choral singing, and maintained a Philharmonic Society, the first inception of it being known as the Collegium Musicum, of which many old manuscripts are preserved in the church archives. Their performance was listened to in what is now used as the German Chapel.

Here in 1811, Haydn's "Creation" had its first rendition in the United States, and later the old Choral Society gave "The Messiah," "The Seasons," and other works. Here also came celebrities like Minnie Hauk, Remenyi, Gottschalk; and later the Kneisel Quartet helped to vary the repertory.

Bach Chorus Started

In 1885 J. Fred Wolle, whose development was an expression of the Moravian musical atmosphere, was elected organist of the Moravian church. His conscientious work with Reinberger in Leipzig crystallized into an exclusive attention to Bach, and in 1888 a Bach chorus appeared, having not only the

name, but the determined purpose to interpret only the works of the Leipzig master of fugue.

They sang the entire "Passion according to St. John" for the first time in the United States, in 1888, following it in 1892 with "St. Matthew's Passion," and in 1894 with the "Christmas Oratorio." In the meantime the society was reorganized on a more solid basis, and the name Bach Choir was adopted, the aim being to bring out in successive works the great composer's impression of the work of Jesus and of its effect on humanity.

The aim of performing the B minor mass was finally attained in 1900. The press was enthusiastic in its praise of the rendition, insisting it was truly a Bach festival, which idea helped the director to carry out his purpose. A three days' Bach festival was given in May, 1901. Lighted by flaring torches from the church steeple, the trombones sounded their old settings of the eighteenth century chorals as a signal for the performance, while old candelabra and scones in unfamiliar luster illumined the way into the quaint old Moravian church.

In 1903 the Bach festival was extended to six days, and in December, 1904, three days were given to Advent and seasonal music, followed, in 1905, by two performances of three days each.

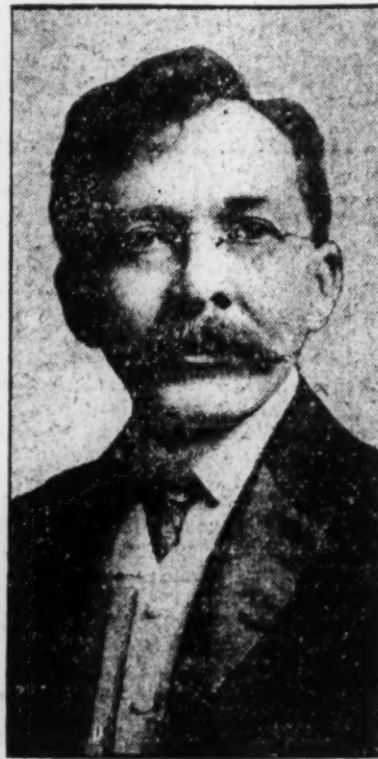
That year, however, the director accepted a call to the chair of music at the University of California, but the work had become deeply planted in the affections of music lovers, and other churches opened their doors for choral performances, among which Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha" deserves special mention.

The sequel of the Bach Choir was a chorus that interpreted Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," and other works at the Packer Memorial church.

At this period a symphony orchestra was made possible by Charles M. Schwab, and was under the direction of Andrew

Weingartner. Many great artists, including Bonci, Sembrich and Alda have been soloists at its concerts. Under the same management the Bethlehem Steel Company band has developed into a thoroughly modern institution of high class.

In 1911, Dr. Woile returned, collecting



J. FRED WOLLE
Director of Bach choir

around him all his former associates ready to support their former task, the glorification of Bach's musical works, so the seventh festival was given in the spring of 1912, adding a number of works to the list, and the eighth festival in May, 1913, in the Memorial chapel in

Lehigh University park, a setting eminently picturesque and peaceful, where the unvoiced chords of the trombones sound strangely fascinating, compelling the imagination backward through the years into the atmosphere of unfamiliar modes of musical expression.

An unusual feature of these festivals is the cooperation of the audience, who are expected to join in the inserted chorals. Only those who have participated know the peculiar effect that is produced in this way. It is as indescribable as the impression received when the stillness of a beautiful Sunday morning in Bethlehem is broken by the unexpected notes of the trombones which still announce the events of the day.

Bethlehem as a musical center seems to be the natural outcome of years of faithful culture unbroken by outside influences, and having a peculiar flavor of its own which is most attractive because it is indigenous and unintentional; so much so that all outsiders are impressed by the almost universal knowledge of music prevailing in the quaint little town, and its serious interpretation by the people in general.

NORSE ART PLAN MAKES HEADWAY

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Plans for a Scandinavian art society with headquarters in Minneapolis will be given consideration at a dinner at the Odlin Club about Feb. 15, to which representative Scandinavians from all over the Northwest will be invited, says the Journal. This was decided at a meeting of the special committee named by the Odlin Club to work out plans. The main object of the proposed society is to provide a gallery of Scandinavian art which will be housed in the new Minneapolis Institute of Arts.



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OAKLAND SCHOOL PARKS ASSURED
SAN FRANCISCO—An appropriation of \$6200, made by the Oakland board of education to park school grounds, has been turned over to the park department. The grounds to be park are the Claremont, Garfield, Lincoln, Franklin, McCleskey, Campbell, Tompkins and Intermediate No. 1, says the Examiner. The playground department will next take hold of the schools and install the necessary apparatus.

DENVER MAY BE NEW PLAY CENTER

DENVER—Denver is to be the headquarters for a new branch of the Playground Association, if the plans of the national organization materialize. The aim is to incorporate Colorado, Arizona, Wyoming, Utah and Missouri in one branch, says the News. At the present time there are the eastern, southern and western branches, but the middle West is not organized.

TREE PLANTING CAMPAIGN BEGUN

LOS ANGELES—The special tree planting committee recently provided for the benefit of the unemployed plans that the first work will be along the line of connecting the city streets with those county roads on which a tree planting schedule has been mapped out, says the Tribune. The following stretches are included:
El Monte road, from Alhambra avenue and Mission road to the city limits; San

Fernando road, from the pigeon farm to Tropico; Los Feliz road, from Vermont avenue to Tropico; Mission road, from Eastlake park to Huntington drive; Stephenson avenue, from Seventh street to the city limits; Main street, from Sixteenth street to Manchester avenue; Slauson avenue, from Central avenue to Arlington avenue.

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Conference on Trusts Called

President Returns to His Desk and Prepares to Discuss Proposed Legislation With House Judiciary Committee

CABINET TALKS PLANS

WASHINGTON—Returning from Pass Christian at 7:45 o'clock this morning President Wilson, refreshed by his vacation on the gulf, eagerly resumed his duties at his desk.

The President's purpose to take up the trust question promptly was indicated this morning, when Secretary Taft announced that the Democratic members of the House judiciary committee would confer with him tomorrow. It is understood that later the President will confer with the Democratic members of the Senate interstate commerce committee.

The trust address to Congress may be delivered this week, and it may possibly go over until next week. This depends on the success the President has with his conferences.

The trust question and the text of the President's message, a draft of which he brought with him from Pass Christian, were discussed at the cabinet meeting this morning.

Reception Tonight

The President planned to spend most of the afternoon preparing for the diplomatic reception at the White House this evening. The function will resemble similar affairs of the Taft administration, except that the list of invitations is not so large. This noon John Purroy Mitchell, mayor of New York, was the President's guest at luncheon.

Senate and House came to order Monday ready for important legislation. The Alaska government railroad bill, designed to open up the resources of Alaska to the world, was brought to debate in the Senate. The House promptly passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill and received many minor measures.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections met today to consider the credentials of Frank P. Glass, appointed by Governor O'Neil as senator from Alabama for an unexpired term. It was expected that the committee would take up the credentials of Blair Lee of Maryland to succeed Senator Jackson. The committee was unable to obtain a quorum and adjourned until tomorrow after an informal discussion.

The usual batch of miscellaneous measures was introduced Monday.

Immigration Measure

Drastic rules for admission of immigrants are proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Gillett of Massachusetts. One of the features provides for examination of immigrants at their ports of departure by United States inspectors to be attached to the American consular offices. No alien would be admitted who is dependent for his support on his own manual labor, until he has so supported himself in his own country for one year at a wage within 30 per cent of the wage in the United States for the same class of work.

Lobby Bill Presented

Senator Overman, who headed the committee which investigated President Wilson's charge of "a numerous and insidious lobby," introduced a bill embodying his own views for the regulation of lobbyists. Defining what is lobbying, it specifies that no attempt shall be made to influence legislation except by appearances before committees of Congress or in written arguments submitted by congressmen.

For New York Harbor

Improvement of New York harbor will be taken up by the House rivers and harbors committee, with city officials of New York present to urge liberal appropriations to facilitate the commerce of that city. Mayor John Purroy Mitchell, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, and the New York city delegation in the House will appear.

Representative Fitzgerald of New York introduced a bill to authorize a survey of the waters between Staten Island, in lower New York bay, for the purpose of opening a channel for navigation.

Representative Bruckner introduced a bill to appropriate \$150,000 for completing the Bronx river improvement, and authority for reconstruction of the toll bridge across the Hudson river at Troy was proposed by Representative Ten Eyck.

Stock Exchange Bill

In a bill introduced by Senator Owen, chairman of the banking committee, prohibited orders and wash sales are prohibited use of the mails, telephones or telegraph lines as "harmful or fraudulent" stock exchange transactions.

No deals of any stock exchange would be considered proper unless the exchange were incorporated and governed by regulations under the direction of the postmaster general.

Postal Bill Presented

An appropriation of \$200,000 for experiments in government ownership of railway mail cars is a proposal attracting attention in the annual postoffice appropriation bill which was submitted to the House. The bill carries \$305,247,757. Last year before the parcel post system was inaugurated the total was \$283,444,171.

The bill has no mention of government ownership of telegraph and telephone

lines. One provision would exempt all assistant postmasters from the civil service.

Interlocking Directorates

Representative Hinebaugh, an Illinois Progressive, introduced a resolution directing the interstate commerce commission to investigate the relations between the New York Central railroad and its subsidiaries, to determine "the influence of interlocking directorates of that system and the influence of interlocking stock control upon the railroads' cost, service and rates."

Representative McCoy of New Jersey introduced his bill to prohibit interlocking directorates among officials of banks under the new reserve system. Mr. McCoy is a member of the judiciary committee, but his measure is not regarded as an administration bill, nor is it as broad as that framed by the subcommittee in charge of the administration program.

Bill Is Not Long

The McCoy bill is brief and, as already noted, deals only with the national banks, there being no question as to the authority of the government over them.

It is predicated on the grant of power contained in the new currency law.

Mr. McCoy has not undertaken to cover interlocking directorates in the industrial and the railroad field, for the reason that the judiciary committee has not yet entirely satisfied itself as to the precise powers of the federal government in this domain. The possibility of trespassing upon the rights of the states in legislating against the latter forms of commercial activity is always present, whereas in the case of the national banks it is contended that the authority of the government is beyond question.

The McCoy bill reads as follows, omitting the usual enacting clause: "Section 1. The words 'federal reserve bank' and 'member bank' as used in this act shall be held to have the respective meanings which they have in the federal reserve act, approved Dec. 23, 1913.

"Section 2. After Dec. 23, 1914, an officer or director of a federal reserve bank, a national bank or banking association, or any state bank, banking association or trust company, admitted to membership in a federal reserve bank, shall not be an officer or director of any other bank, banking association or trust company, or of any financial corporation, institution or association engaged in the business of banking; nor shall he engage in the banking business individually, or as a member of a firm or association engaged in such business; nor shall he be an officer or director of any other corporation, organization or association the principal part of whose authorized or actual business is to buy, sell or hold stock, bonds, securities or evidences of indebtedness of corporations, organizations or associations, or to finance the sale of such stock, bonds, securities or evidences of indebtedness, or to negotiate loans to corporations, organizations or associations; nor of any other corporation, organization or association owning stock or an interest in a corporation, organization or association conducting principally such authorized or actual business.

Effective in December

"Section 3. A director of class A of a federal reserve bank may be an officer or director of one member bank."

In the second section Representative McCoy undertakes not only to prevent bank directors from being directors of competing banks, but also to bar them from being affiliated, as officers or directors, of holding companies, or underwriting corporations, such as J. P. Morgan & Co.

Saving Clause Added

"Section 4. A director of class A of a federal reserve bank may be an officer or director of one member bank."

In the second section Representative McCoy undertakes not only to prevent bank directors from being directors of competing banks, but also to bar them from being affiliated, as officers or directors, of holding companies, or underwriting corporations, such as J. P. Morgan & Co.

Section 3 of the McCoy bill is in the nature of a saving clause. A class A director of a federal reserve bank is one of three directors selected to represent the member banks, and of course is expected to be a bank officer or director; hence, the exemption.

Rail Inquiry Asked

Senator Lane offered a resolution providing for an investigation by the interstate commerce commission to determine whether the United States Steel Corporation had favored railroads through illegal rebates in fixing prices on steel rails.

A resolution by Representative Scully directs the war department to ascertain the cost of affording permanent protection to the property along the Sea Bright shore.

Delegates to national conventions and national committees would be elected under state primary laws by a bill introduced by Senator Sherman, Republican, of Illinois.

SHOREHAM HOTEL BOUGHT BY LESSEE

WASHINGTON—The Shoreham hotel, northwest corner of Fifteenth and H streets, has been sold to the Shoreham Hotel Company, the present lessee. According to the assessment, the improvements are valued at \$450,000 and the land \$818,487, total \$1,268,487. The sale was negotiated by Allan E. Walker & Co., Inc., brokers.

The hotel was erected as an investment by former Vice-President Levi P. Morton. A year or so ago the Shoreham Hotel Company leased the property with an option to buy, and in the sale which was consummated Monday that option was exercised. J. Maury Dove, J. Maury Dove, Jr., and Robert C. Dove comprise the company.

J. S. WILLIAMS IS NAMED FOR COMPTROLLER

(Continued from page one)

salary of \$7000 in addition to the \$8000 he receives as comptroller. The salary of assistant secretary of the treasury is \$5000.

The comptroller is also a member of the organization board for the new currency system. Because of the vacancy in that office Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Secretary of Agriculture Houston have been holding hearings as a majority of the organization board. Should the Senate accept the nomination of Mr. Williams promptly he would probably sit with the committee when it opens its Washington hearings Wednesday.

Although members of Congress who are closely watching proposals for membership on the federal reserve board are confident that President Wilson will make his own "slate," it has become known here that serious consideration will be given to Secretary David F. Houston of the department of agriculture.

Mr. Houston has been talked of among bankers as a probable member of the board, and members of Congress interested say they would not be surprised to see his name in the list and possibly at the head of it.

Among other prominent men mentioned are Paul M. Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York; James G. Cannon of the Fourth National Bank of New York and George M. Reynolds of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

FAIRY PLAY TO BE GIVEN AT THE SHUBERT FEB. 13-14

Children are promised a delight in a fairy play in three acts, "The Merry Fiddle," to be given under direction of Miss Caroline Freeman, director of the children's players department of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union on the afternoon of Feb. 13 and the morning of Feb. 14 at the Shubert theater.

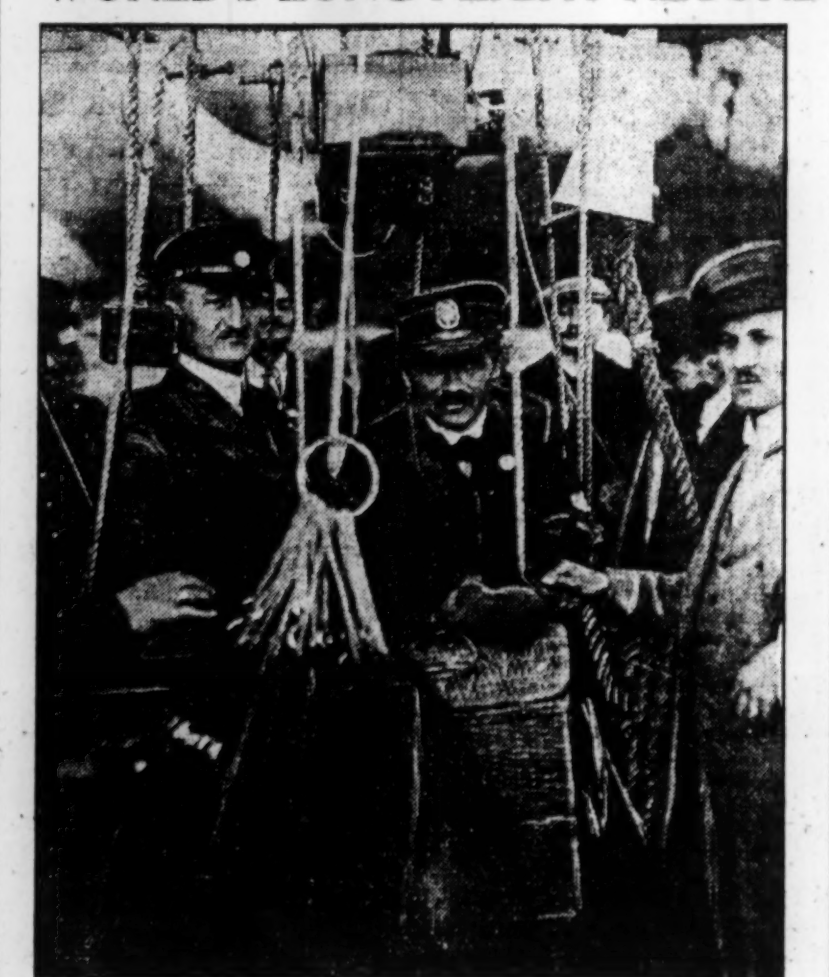
The drama was written by Miss Louise Burley, Radcliffe '12. Miss Maria Johnson has charge of the dances. Miss Eleanor West designed the costumes and Miss Ethel Howland is planning other properties. Two college girls have been assigned the leading parts, Miss Esther Fiedinger, formerly of Radcliffe, as the princess, and Miss Margaret Tapley, formerly of Wellesley, as the merry little boy.

GREATER PACIFIC DEFENSE URGED

WASHINGTON—In a bill introduced Monday by Representative Hayes of California, stronger naval forces for the Pacific coast are proposed. It contemplates "a mobile defense" for Pacific coast ports and would appropriate \$5,350,000, of which \$1,000,000 would be immediately available for eight submarine torpedo boats.

LADY CURZON FUND IN TRUST
WASHINGTON—Seymour Morris of Chicago and Henry Molyneux Paget Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, have been appointed trustees for the late Lady Curzon, formerly Mary V. Leiter.

GERMAN BALLOONISTS WIN WORLD'S LONG FLIGHT RECORD



(Copyright by Topical)

Aeronauts who landed in Russia, after traveling 1740 miles

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—A German balloon landed recently at Perm in Russia after traveling without a stop for 87 hours. The balloonists were subsequently suspected of espionage, and arrested.

COPPER STRIKE INQUIRY URGED IN THE SENATE

Resolution for Investigation Submitted by Senator Ashurst of Arizona Is Opposed by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts

TO RESUME DEBATE

WASHINGTON—Thorough investigation by the Senate education and labor committee of strike conditions in the copper mines in the Calumet, Hancock and South Range districts of Michigan was proposed Monday in a resolution by Senator Ashurst of Arizona and is to be taken up again today.

Senator Townsend of Michigan objected to immediate consideration on the ground that neither the report of the Governor of Michigan on his investigation nor that of the grand jury had been presented.

Senator Lodge took part in the debate, opposing particularly that provision of the resolution which directed an investigation of the state courts, taking the ground that Congress has no right to investigate state courts.

On Senator Ashurst disclaiming any intention to reflect on the courts, Senator Lodge read the resolution, which spoke of the mining companies attempting to influence and interfere with the administration of justice.

COMPANY HEAD TAKES ISSUE WITH FEDERAL REPORT

Quincy A. Shaw, president of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., in a statement takes issue with the report of the government's commission on the strike in Michigan and says it was to be expected that the investigators would make a report which would be colored in favor of the strikers.

President Shaw designates a number of extracts referring to deputies and immigrants as misstatements, and asserts that the report convicts the Wadell men before their trial.

President Shaw also says that the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., just previous to the strike, employed considerably less than one third of the mining employees of the region; that it has paid for labor, supplies, lands and taxes, roughly \$220,000,000; that just previous to the strike the company had in its employ 1600 men who had worked for the company between 15 and 40 years, and it has also in its employ men who were the sons of these 1600 men; that these are the kind of men the company wants, and it cannot afford to, and will not employ men who wish also to work for C. H. Meyer and the Western Federation of Miners.

LADY CURZON FUND IN TRUST
WASHINGTON—Seymour Morris of Chicago and Henry Molyneux Paget Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, have been appointed trustees for the late Lady Curzon, formerly Mary V. Leiter.



When you make your own flour mixture you get TOUGH pancakes

Heckers'

OLD HOMESTEAD

FLAPJACK

Combines wheat, corn and rice flours, and leavening, in just the right proportions for light pancakes, muffins and gems.
U. S. Revenue Stamp on every package shows Heckers' Pancake Flour contains 51% of wheat flour!

10c—All Grocers

Demonstration Store—99 Summer Street



BANKS DISCUSS NEW SYSTEM AT MEETINGS

Directors of Several National Institutions Are Elected and Question of Entering Federal Reserve System Comes Up

STOCKHOLDERS A C T

Following election of directors at practically all of the 18 Boston national bank annual meetings today the question of entering the new federal reserve system was considered. In some cases the decision to become a member of the system was reached. The Second National Bank will hold its annual meeting tomorrow.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Webster & Atlas National Bank the following directors were elected: Walter Hunnewell, John W. Farwell, Joseph S. Bigelow, Charles B. Barnes, Jr., John P. Lyman, Homer R. Richardson, Alfred Bowditch, Amory Eliot, Robert H. Gardner, William R. Cordingley, Theodore C. Bremer and Richard S. Russell.

The stockholders ratified the vote of the directors that the bank become a member of the federal reserve system.

The stockholders of the National Union Bank elected the following directors: N. H. Emmons, Henry S. Grew, William Farnsworth, Theophilus Parsons, Philip Dexter, James R. Hooper, Francis W. Fabyan, Philip Y. de Normandie, R. Ralph B. Williams, Steadman Butterick, William Amory, Thomas B. Gannett, Jr., and Charles F. Blinn, Jr.

National Rockland Bank directors were elected as follows: Edwin U. Curtis, Frank Ferdinand, H. P. Nawn, Henry A. Rueter, Charles G. Smith, William L. Ratcliffe, W. A. Gaston, R. Elmer Towns, Frederick W. Rugg, A. L. Bacon and Louis K. Liggett.

At the annual meeting of the Old Boston National Bank the following directors were elected: H. G. Curtis, Louis Curtis, E. N. Fenno, Howard Stockton, Robert A. Bolt, M. U. Adams, C. F. Adams, 2d, Ingersoll Bowditch, Horace D. Chapin and Russell Gray. Mr. Gray, who was added to the directors today, is president of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company.

Stockholders of the People's National Bank met and elected the following directors: Timothy Smith, Albert J. Foster, Lee M. Friedman, Fred L. Morgan, John K. Whiting, Charles L. Gagnebin, Frank R. Briggs, Hugh Nawn, Eugene H. Clapp and George H. Corey.

Messrs. Nawn, Clapp and Corey were elected to the positions left vacant by the resignation of W. S. Leland, George F. Child and James J. Phelan.

In the course of the annual meeting of the stockholders for the National Bank of Commerce the following directors were elected: N. P. Halliwell, Samuel Carr, William R. Driver, William Endicott, Jr., N. Penrose Halliwell, William L. Ladd, Philip Stockton, Edwin S. Webster and W. Cameron Forbes. The last named took the place of Thomas Nelson Perkins, resigned.

The stockholders authorized the directors to take whatever steps might be necessary to join the reserve system.

Stockholders of the National Security Bank elected the following directors: C. R. Batt, Joseph N. Damon, Frank M. Fernin, George E. Glover and Albert E. Gladwin.

The stockholders voted to leave the decision of the bank becoming a member of the federal reserve bank to the directors.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fidelity Trust Company the retiring board of directors were re-elected and Edgar C. Lane was elected to the board.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mutual National bank was adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 20, at 10:45. Stockholders of the Boylston National Bank elected: Harry W. Cumner, Edwin W. Holmes, Henry A. Belcher, Charles C. Hoyt, J. Nelson Parker, Marcell N. Smith, Edward A. Church, Edward C. Mills, Arthur F. Luke, Charles W. Bailey and Paul E. Fitzpatrick.

The stockholders ratified the action the directors have taken towards becoming a member of the Federal Reserve Bank.

Stockholders of the Commercial National Bank elected: I. W. Adams, G. H. Clapp, Charles F. Cutler, Edward Hobart, B. N. Johnson, B. B. Perkins, James A. Brennan, Edmund Reardon, N. J. Rust, Arthur H. Solen, Hobart Ames and Thomas W. Saunders.

The stockholders voted to allow these directors to use their discretion concerning the federal reserve bank act.

Stockholders of the First Ward National Bank elected: G. W. Moses, A. E. Cox, S. N. Mayo, William Mackie, Fred

MaQuesten and John E. Lynch. The number of directors was increased from six to 16 by the addition of the following: Frank F. Cook, George H. Gibby, Louis A. Ginsburg, Robert J. Gove, Franklin P. Gurney, Frank Huckins, Florence J. McCarthy, Lewis B. McKie, Willard S. Martin, John A. Webster.

Stockholders of the Merchants National Bank elected: Howard Stockton, Francis L. Higginson, Ernest B. Dane, George P. Gardner, Timothy E. Byrnes, George Wigglesworth, Eugene V. R. Thayer, Henry Parkman, James L. Richards, C. Minot Weld, Robert S. Bradley, Alfred L. Ripley, Alfred L. Aiken, Robert W. Atkins, Hon. George von L. Meyer, Allen Curtis, Frederick A. Plather, Alfred D. Foster, Gordon Abbott, George F. Willett and Alonzo P. Weeks.

COLONEL LONG IS FAVORED

WASHINGTON—Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Long was recommended to the navy department on Monday for the place of major-general of marines by Representative Mitchell. Colonel Long is now stationed at Philadelphia.

CONVENTION ELECTION PLAN

WASHINGTON—Delegates to national conventions and national committee members would be elected under state primary laws by a bill introduced on Monday by Senator Sherman, Republican, of Illinois.

MAJ.-GEN. WOOD MENTIONED

WASHINGTON—That Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood may be named governor-general of the Canal Zone is a report which has been given circulation here recently.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Orders Dec. 11 as to Maj. E. O. Sarratt, C. A. C., amended to direct him to report to the C. Coast Art. school, about Feb. 23.

Maj. C. W. Ottwell, C. of Eng., to Golden, Col., and Norman, Okla.; upon completion of business to return to Independence, Kan.

Maj. C. C. Crawford, twentieth infantry, on detached list; M. J. C. H. Muir, infantry, removed therefrom.

Col. W. H. C. Bowes, twelfth infantry, is retired.

Maj. C. R. Reynolds and Capt. H. D. Thomson, as medical corps board, to meet Jan. 19 at Ft. Sam Houston to examine applicants for appointment in medical corps.

Orders Dec. 29 as to First Lieut. R. S. Bamberger, second cavalry, is amended to direct him to Letterman hospital, San Francisco.

Capt. K. C. Masteller, C. A. C., to one hundred and sixty-sixth company for one month 13 days from Jan. 12.

Leaves—Lieut. Col. T. W. Griffith, nineteenth infantry, two months; First Lieut. C. K. Wing, Jr., C. A. C., three months; Capt. C. H. Knight, C. of E., two months; Second Lieut. J. C. Morrow, Jr., twenty-sixth infantry, 14 days; Capt. A. S. Williams, nineteenth infantry, one month; Capt. C. C. Pullis, F. artillery, two months; Brig. Gen. C. B. Edwards, until Feb. 15.

Navy Orders

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. C. Cather, detached naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. H. Knapp, to Mayflower.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. F. O'Mara, detached the Mayflower; to bureau of supplies and accounts, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Naval Constructor G. A. Bissett, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Machinist P. R. Fox, detached navy yard, New York, N. Y.; to duty connecting fitting out the New York and on board when commissioned.

Marine Corps Orders

Maj. P. M. Bannon, detached Philippines; to marine barracks, Mare Island.

SCHOOL BOARD OF BROOKLINE ASKS \$785,285

Brookline's school board last evening voted to ask for regular appropriations to the amount of \$269,485 and special appropriations to the amount of \$515,800 for 1914. The special appropriations will be for the new school of practical arts, opened last fall, for which the board will request \$500,000, and for furnishing and fitting for occupancy the new Edward Devotion school, to be opened in the fall, for which \$15,800 is requested.

The regular appropriations are as follows: High school, \$37,200; elementary schools, \$147,300; maintenance of buildings, \$41,000; general, \$17,100; evening schools, \$2000; vacation schools, \$1600; pensions, \$2585.

Most of the time of the school board was spent last night in listening to the annual reports of Franklin Hobbs, chairman of the board, and Mr. Aldrich, superintendent of Brookline schools. These reports will not be made public until printed for distribution in about two months.

OFFICERS OPPOSE MILITIA RATING

WASHINGTON—That the Hay bill, if it becomes law, will ultimately cause a practical dissolution of the national guard of the country was the expression Monday night of a number of state officers at the annual meeting of the Association of the Adjutant Generals of the National Guard.

The adjutant generals will be given a hearing by Secretary of War Garrison today.

PARK COMMISSION NAMED

SALEM, Mass.—Director Wallace L. Gifford has appointed Col. J. Frank Dalton, John J. Connelly, Christian Lantz, Joseph F. Appleton and Willard B. Porter, to be members of the park commission for the rest of his term.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

TOMORROW, 7:45 to 11:30. FIRST TIME THIS SEASON. LOUISE. Elvira, D'Alvarez, Shalio, Dalmore, Marcoux. Concl. Andre-Caplet.

FRI., 8 to 10:30. LA BOHEME. Rori, Beria, Constantino, Danges, Polpici, Mardones. Concl. Morsani.

SAT., 2 to 5. SAMSON AND DALILA. D'Alvarez, Puccini-Fonata, Danges, Mardones. Concl. Andre-Caplet.

SAT., 8 to 10:40. RIGOLETTO. Scotney, Taniguchi, Blanchard, Samplers. Concl. Schiavoni. Pop. Prices, 50c to \$2.50.

SUN., 8 to 10. Rori, Swartz-Morse, Taniguchi, Lindaker. Orch. of 75. Prices 25c to \$1. Box Seats \$1.50.

MON., 8 to 11. AIDA. Carolina White, D'Alvarez, Martineau, Amato. Concl. Morsani.

Box Office, week days, 9 to 8; Sundays, 2 to 9. Downtown Office, Steinert's, 162 Boylston St. Mason & Hamlin Pianos used.

LABOR FORUM

Tuesday, January 13, 8 P. M.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC IN LABOR DISPUTES

ADDRESS BY

JAMES A. MCKIBBEN

Secretary Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Followed by Discussion.

FREE TO ALL.

Wells Memorial Hall, 987 Washington St.

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DESIGNER OF AUTHENTICATIVE STYLES
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292 EAST COLORADO ST. Phone Col. 544

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JEPSON-SALISBURY CO. ELECTRICAL

28 E. COLORADO STREET

ELECTRIC FIXTURES AND APPLIANCES

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Interior Wiring and Supplies

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Waldorf Hair Store

284 East Colorado Street.

Manufacturers of

ALL KINDS OF HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

Marcel waving, shampooing, manicuring.

Toilet Articles.

Phone F. O. 1912. Mme. L. Tacey.

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47 EAST COLORADO ST. Phone Col. 108

PRINTING OFFICE

SPECIALTIES

Die Stamping and Engraving

REAL ESTATE

SEAL BEACH

One of the finest beaches on Pacific Coast

and with absolutely no underflow.

Excursions from Pasadena given for

people wishing to see Seal Beach in view of

purchasing a second lot.

Lots from \$500 up.

GUY M. RUSH CO.

PASADENA OFFICE, 35 So. Raymond

Tel. Col. 6740.

RAZOR BLADES SHARPENED

ALL MAKES OF SAFETY RAZOR

BLADES SHARPENED TO CUT

BETTER THAN NEW.

Double edge \$3.50 a dozen, single edge

\$2.50 a dozen.

SHARPFIRM.

667 North Orange Grove Avenue,

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.

BOOKS

BUY B. & C. BOOKMAKERS

"THE BROWN SHOP"

190 EAST COLORADO STREET

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.

May send Monitor advertising to M. L.

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOLMANCO Household Aprons

of RIB-
BERIZED
CLOTH

protects
the dress
from water
or stains

of all
kinds.

Especially
useful in
the kitchen

for protection
from hot
liquids.

Well made
and
durable.

White or in
black with
black trim.

Full length, 55". Send for illustrated
booklet on Women's Aprons.

NATIONAL UTILITY CO.

P. O. Box 5200

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NEW ENGLAND



COPLEY-PLAZA

BOSTON'S NEWEST HOTEL

Sunday Evening Dinner de

Luxe 7 to 10. Special Music.

"The Superlative in Excellence"

The charge for rooms and restaurant is reasonable and the

service excellent.

Single Rooms with Bath - \$3.00 to \$5.00

Double Rooms with Bath (2 persons), \$3.00 to \$5.00

Two minutes from Back Bay Station.

EDWARD C. FOGG, Mgr. (Recently with Hotel Belmont.)

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LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, RESTAURANTS

WESTERN



Hotel La Salle
Chicago's
Finest Hotel

WHETHER you come to Chicago on pleasure or on business, you will find Hotel La Salle the ideal place to stay. It's easiest to reach—and closest to every place you want to go. Theatres, public buildings, shopping streets and business districts lie at its very door.

RATES:

One Person:	Per Day	Two Persons:	Per Day
Room with detached bath.	\$2 to \$3	Room with detached bath.	\$3 to \$5
Room with private bath.	\$3 to \$5	Room with private bath.	\$5 to \$8

Connecting rooms and suites as desired

La Salle at Madison St. Chicago
ERNEST J. STEVENS
VICE-PRES. & MANAGER

SOUTHERN



THE FLORIDA EAST COAST

COME TO THE LAND OF FLOWERS
Comfortably enclose yourself in the through Pullman, and step right into the sunshine and warmth of the most delightful climate in the world. THE RIGHT TIME to appreciate the joys of summertime is NOW, and the RIGHT PLACE is on THE FLORIDA EAST COAST. Surf bathing, sailing, tennis, motoring, fishing.

PRINCIPAL RESORTS AND HOTELS

St. Augustine	Ponce de Leon and Alcazar
Ormond-on-the-Halfway	Ormond
Palm Beach	Breakers and Royal Poinciana
Miami	Royal Palm
Nassau, Bahamas	The Colonial
Long Key	An Ideal Camp
Havana, Cuba	via Key West and P. & O. S. S. Co.

The Over Sea Railroad, with Pullman service, allows stop-off privileges at principal places.

FLORIDA EAST COAST
Flagler Station
243 Fifth Ave., New York
100 W. Adams St., Chicago
St. Augustine, Florida

DAYTONA, FLA.
ON THE BEAUTIFUL HALIFAX RIVER

"The Prettiest Winter Resort in the World"
The Most Delightful Spot in Florida. Daytona's natural beauties are unequalled in a State of unending attractiveness.

The Climate is Equable—Exactly right for a winter resort.

Here outdoor life may be enjoyed alike by the adult and the youth, or the most strenuously inclined. The Atlantic Ocean is less than a mile away. The Surf Bathing is excellent, and the celebrated Daytona Beach, a quarter mile wide, 35 miles long, and as hard as macadam, is unsurpassed for motoring. The Golf Links are in excellent condition. Modern and well kept hotels offer accommodations to meet all conditions, from the conveniences of the handsomely appointed Metropolitan hotel to the more quiet and homelike atmosphere of the family house. Prices are within the reach of all.

For further information, booklets, etc., address

Hotel	Capacity	Hotel	Capacity
The Desland	250	The Ridgewood	225
Prince George	150	Hotel Tourist	100
The Gables	100	The Morgan	100
The Palmetto	100	The Austin	100
Hotel Schmidt	80	The Bennett	75
The Howard	75	The Oaks	75
The Seville	75	Ivy Lane Inn	70
The Hamilton	70	Hotel Windsor	60
The Lyndhurst	50	The Magnolia	45

Tickets on any railroad may be bought through to Daytona without change, or stop-off privileges may be had, if desired, without additional cost.

The Adolphus
DALLAS, TEXAS

A Progressive Hotel in a Progressive City
EUROPEAN PLAN: \$2.00 Per Day and Up
ALVA I. WILSON, Manager

HOUSTON, TEXAS
and Her
Three Million Dollar
RICE HOTEL

A Tourist's delight 52 weeks a year. 500 miles perfect shell road. Just 50 miles to the Gulf; 27 miles to the Bay.

GOLFING BOATING BATHING

A Twentieth Century Model of Hotel construction and equipment. 600 Rooms; \$25 with bath; 16 State Suites; one entire floor devoted to Ball Room, Parlors, Banquet Hall and Private Dining Rooms. 310 feet Loggia Promenade. Roof Sun Parlor.

HOMER D. MATTHEWS, Manager.

The New Monteleone
NEW ORLEANS

MODERN. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.

Rates: Room with detached bath \$1.00 up.
Room with private bath, \$2.50 up

JAMES D. KENNEY, Manager.

CALIFORNIA HOTELS AND RESORTS

IN THE HEART OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
HOTEL ROSSLYN

FREE AUTO BUS
Meets All Trains

NEW 500 ROOM FIREPROOF ADDITION TO BE COMPLETED 1914

WHEN VISITING SAN FRANCISCO, OAKLAND AND VICINITY
Upon request we mail you Set Art Post Cards, Booklet IT Trips Around the Bay Cities and other information.

HOTEL KEY ROUTE INN
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
Perfect Cleanliness
Excellent Meals

Hospitality. Beautiful Surroundings. Harmonious Atmosphere. Tennis Court. All Electric Trains every 15 minutes to San Francisco and World's Fair. Grounds at our door under cover. Monitor readers welcome.

Weekly Rate with Meals and Bath, \$15 for one. \$27.50 for two. Special Family Rates.

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Arlington Hotel
Santa Barbara California
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage.
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE. E. P. DUNN, Lessee

U.S. Grant Hotel
SAN DIEGO - CALIFORNIA
Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast
Built of Concrete and Steel
TARIFF \$1.50 per day and modern attractions.
J. H. HOLMES, Managing Director.
(For 10 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena)

Van Nuys Hotel
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
E. L. POTTER CO.
C. H. KNAPPE, Manager

SOUTHERN

The Trip to Panama
Is most enjoyable through the logical gateway affording a visit to quaint historic

New Orleans
America's Convention and Carnival City

The St. Charles
"Finest All-Year Hotel in the South"
Under Efficient Management from
Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City
European Plan. Modern. Fireproof
A well ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure
Send for Booklet of New Orleans
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.
MAY TO OCTOBER

The Edgewood
GREENWICH, CONN.
"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel"

FLORIDA
Florida's Only
Fireproof
Resort Hotel
Hotel Clarendon
AND COTTAGES
Seabreeze, Daytona Station
"On the East Coast" Located directly on the Ocean and the Famous Beach. Now open. Golf (9 holes) one of the best courses in the South. Tennis, Motoring, Horseback riding. Sea Bathing. Fishing. For Booklet and Inf. address Hotel.

FLORENCE VILLA, FLORIDA
A resort hotel renowned for its high-class table and beautiful surroundings.
Free access to our 40-acre grove of oranges and grape fruit.
97 lakes within a radius of 5 miles.
Drinking water piped for purity.
We maintain our own dairy and gardens.
Send for booklet.
W. H. BOAL, Manager.

Highland Pines Inn
(Weymouth Heights)
SOUTHERN PINES, N. C.
"Just Far Enough South!"
A thoroughly modern resort hotel. New last year. Now open. Ideal climatic conditions. Splendid roads. Superb 18-hole golf course. All outdoor sports, every modern improvement, private baths, orchestra. Through Pullman service via Seaboard Air Line. Write for Booklets and rates.
A. I. CREAMER, M. H. TURNER
(Proprietors)

Magnolia Springs Hotel
MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, FLORIDA
On St. Johns River
28 Miles South of Jacksonville in private 600-acre park of Long Leaf Pine.
Dry air; pure spring water; golf; tennis; swimming pool, etc.
In hotel: elevator; steam heat; electric lights; \$4 daily; \$21-\$28 week. Private baths extra.
O. D. SEAVEY, Manager.

Kirkland Cool Springs
CAMDEN, S. C.
A beautiful old Colonial Southern house, open for guests, a refined place for refined guests. Terms apply to MRS. S. D. F. SNELL, Camden, S. C.

The Ridgewood
DAYTONA, FLORIDA
The Leading Hotel in the Prettiest Winter Resort in the World
Send for rates and booklet.
E. P. WOODBURY, Mgr.

Gasparilla Inn
BOCA GRANDE, FLORIDA
SECOND SEASON
Suites with private bath, every convenience, terms apply to MRS. FRANK H. ABBOTT. Write for booklet.

PINEHURST NORTH CAROLINA
Best Known Resort in the South
Golf, Tennis, Riding, Trap Shooting
Through Pullman Service from New York
FULL INFORMATION ON REQUEST
GENERAL OFFICE, Pinehurst, N. C.
LEONARD TUTT, Boston, Mass.

Hotels Indian River and Rockledge
(NOW OPEN)
ROCKLEDGE, FLORIDA
Electric light and elevator; steam heat. All outside rooms, single and en suite, with and without bath; 800' WATER SUPPLY, white and exclusive; GOLF, TENNIS, BILLIARDS, BOATING. Orchestra. Rates reasonable. Descriptive booklet on request. Through Pullman service.
HOTEL INDIAN RIVER CO., Props.
Louis Janssen, Manager.

Hotel Chamberlin
OLD POINT COMFORT
ROCKLEY, N. H.
248 Washington St., BAY
MOTOR, TRAVEL, TRAVEL DEPT.
Washington St.; HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPT.
The Christian Science Monitor, or address
DEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortness Square, N. H.

FAMOUS HOTELS OF WEST COAST OF FLORIDA
DE SOTO HOTEL, PUNTA GORDA HOTEL, FLORENCE VILLA, ROYAL PALM HOTEL, GASPARI INN, TAMPA BAY HOTEL, THE HILLSBORO, TAMPA INN, LIFECOTE HOTEL, THE BELLEVUE, MARY VERA HOTEL, THE BELLEVUE, BRADENTOWN, BELLAIR HEIGHTS, REACHED BY ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R. For information, etc., address Hotels.

"GOLFERS' SOUTHERN PARADISE"
THE BELLEVUE
BELLAIR HEIGHTS, FLA.
NOW OPEN
Two Golf Courses with Turf Putting Greens.
For information, booklet, etc., address H. D. SAKTON, Mgr.

San Francisco
HERALD HOTEL
An hotel of unusual merit. EVERY ROOM IS AN OUTSIDE ROOM. Rates \$1.00 and \$1.50 a day. SALT AND FRESH WATER SHOWERS. Street cars direct from depots. Cheerful, willing service.

Hotel Stewart
Geary Street, Above Union Square
SAN FRANCISCO
Motorists meet all trains and steamers. European Plan, \$1.50 a day up. American Plan, \$3.50 a day up.

San Francisco
EDDY AND JONES STS.
HERALD HOTEL
An hotel of unusual merit. EVERY ROOM IS AN OUTSIDE ROOM. Rates \$1.00 and \$1.50 a day. SALT AND FRESH WATER SHOWERS. Street cars direct from depots. Cheerful, willing service.

BERMUDA
Special Rates for January
Three Sailings Weekly
Tickets Interchangeable
S. S. Caribbean
and Arcadian
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
S. S. Bermudian
Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd.
A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts.
20 Broadway, New York.
For Booklets apply to above S. S. Co.'s or to Thos. Cook & Son, 330 Washington St., Boston, Tel. 5102 Main, or to W. H. Evans, 200 Washington St., Boston, Tel. 3050 Main, or any Ticket Agent.

Hamilton Hotel, Bermuda
Now Open. Capacity 600.
For Booklet Write N. Y. Office, 389 5th Av.

Guests in Small Family Hotel
BERMUDA NEAR HAMILTON
SPACIOUS GROUNDS
For rates address Box 35, HULL, MASS. After Dec. 10th address "Rockville," Pembroke, Bermuda, M. R. E. S. GROVES.

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL
CHATEAU DE SOISY
NEAR PARIS
French Protestant family takes pensioners; historic chateau, 12-acre park. Ask for views. French lessons given if desired.
M. WILLIAMSON DE VISMÉ
SOISY-SOUS-ETOILES
Opposite the British Museum
THACKERAY HOTEL
GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON
This large and well-appointed hotel has passenger lift, electric light throughout, lounge and spacious dining, drawing, writing and reading rooms. Fireproof floor.
Bedroom, Attendance and Table d'Hôte Breakfast, Single, from \$1.50 to \$2

WESTERN

The Blackstone
Chicago

The House of Harmony

The Most Talked of
AND
The Best Thought of
Hotel
in the United States

RATES

Single rooms with lavatory	\$2.50
Single rooms with bath	\$3.00 to \$3.50 and \$4.00
Large double rooms with bath	\$5.00 to \$5.50
Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath	\$10.00 to \$25.00

(Each bathroom has an outside window)

THE DRAKE HOTEL CO., OWNERS AND MANAGERS

Palace Hotel
The Historic Court
A legacy of the past
A symbol of the future

The Fairmont
The Crown of San Francisco
Commanding the most
MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD
San Francisco, Cal.

Hotel Court
BUSH ST. AT STOCKTON
SAN FRANCISCO
IN THE HEART OF EVERYTHING
Modern—Fireproof
European Plan \$1.50 up
American Plan \$3.00 up
"Take any taxi to hotel at our expense."

Special Weekly and Monthly Rates
JAMES W. FLANNERY, Manager

Chicago Beach Hotel
FOR A PLEASANT VISIT TO CHICAGO
Stop at the Chicago Beach Hotel, in the city's most beautiful park and residence district, away from downtown noise. Only 10 minutes to Loop district stores and theaters. Delightful sociability. Dancing, orchestra. Special winter rates.
American Plan—Rooms with use of bath, \$4 a day up
Rooms with Private Bath, \$5 a day up
Reduction when stay is extended and for parties. Write for free book.
Address Manager
CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL
51ST BOULEVARD, HYDE PARK, CHICAGO

Merchants Hotel
St. Paul, Minn.

EUROPEAN PLAN
Monitor Readers will receive every attention
RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.50 PER DAY
GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES
GEO. R. KIBBE - - Manager

SHIRLEY HOTEL
SEVENTEENTH AVENUE AND LINCOLN STREET
DENVER, COLORADO
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL. 300 ROOMS. ALL UP-TO-DATE
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens. Artesian Water. Popular Prices
IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager

HOTEL KUPPER
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Conveniently located in Shopping District
CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE
ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR LADIES TRAVELING ALONE
EUROPEAN PLAN—\$1.00 TO \$3.00 PER DAY

THE SPALDING
DULUTH, MINNESOTA
Duluth's Largest and Best Hotel
300 rooms, 150 private baths. Every modern convenience. Magnificent lobby and public rooms. Sun parlor and observatory. Located in heart of business section but overlooking the harbor and Lake Superior. Convenient to everything.
ONE OF THE GREAT HOTELS OF THE NORTHWEST
LEE HOTEL CO., Proprietors
EDWIN H. LEE, Pres. and Managing Director

HOTEL RADISSON
Minneapolis, Minn.
U. S. A.
The Premier Hotel
Opened in 1910
Cost \$1,500,000
Hotel Radisson Co.

PLAZA HOTEL
North Avenue and North Clark Street
CHICAGO
WHEN IN CHICAGO
STOP AT THE PLAZA
A quiet and refined hotel overlooking Lincoln Park and Lake Michigan.
800 rooms with private bath, newly furnished. A room with a bath, for a dollar and a half and up. Weekly \$9.00 and up. Weekly \$15.00 to \$25.00.
High class cafe. Club breakfast. Moderate prices.
12 minutes to business, theater and shopping center.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET

MAHA HOTEL LOYAL
FIREPROOF - MODERN - ELEGANT
F. J. MONTAGUE, Lessee & Manager

GEO. B. FLANDERS & CO.
328-319 S. Dearborn Street CHICAGO
Phone Harbison 7078
RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT BROKERS
THE SAME OLD PLACE
THE SAME COURTEOUS TREATMENT
PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL
Ask for Mrs. Mathews
MRS. G. B. FLANDERS, Prop.

Hotel Stander
Seattle, Wash.
formerly the Ruthe
Anker, Fourth Avenue
and Marion Street.
Very Central. All outside
rooms and modern
conveniences.
European Plan \$1.00 per day up

HOTEL BLACKSTONE
PORTLAND, OREGON—11th and Stark
Centrally located. \$1.00 and up. European
plan. Rates in perspective.
HENRY KOEHLER, Prop.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 10 times, 15c per line per insertion; 11 to 25 times, 10c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 15c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 13 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

KANSAS CITY, MO., ADVERTISEMENTS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Stores at
Kansas City
St. Louis

Kline's

1112-1114 Walnut Thru to 1113-1115 Main

An Offering of Unusual Interest, Our

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

Every department has contributed scores of interesting reductions to this general clean-up of splendid winter garments. The dependability of Kline garments makes this Sale the more noteworthy.

New Spring Suits

Our advance showing of new Spring Suits forecasts many of the popular styles for the coming season. The prices are a revelation for value giving.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Stores at
Cincinnati
Detroit

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Lunch in Our Tea Room

Rose Esterly

1204-06 MAIN

"Outfitter to Mother and the Girls"



OUR
ENTIRE
FALL
STOCK
NOW
ON
SALE

AT
 $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$
Reduction

You all know "Rose Esterly" garments are high class and very exclusive.

We invite you to this
Big January Clearance Sale

Our "KINDERLAND" will offer big values in Little Folks' Clothes.

Lunch in Our Tea Room

Hadden-Woodin

"The Exclusive Shop for Women"

JANUARY CLEARING SALE

ALL SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, WAISTS MARKED DOWN TO ONE HALF ORIGINAL PRICE

200 Altman Building Southeast Corner Second Floor

SCOTT, YERBY & CO. IMPORTERS French Kid Gloves for Ladies and Men Cleaning and Repairing 14 E. 11TH STREET

Lemmon Hair Shop MANICURING-MARCEL WAVE 301 SHARP BUILDING Cor. 11th and Walnut Streets.

Brinley CORSETS MADE TO ORDER Cleaned and Mended 305 Altman Building.

ALLISON'S HAIR SHOP HAIR DRESSING, MANICURING Hair Goods, Toilet Articles 309 SHARP BLDG. Home Phone Main 1446

MADAM MILLER LINGERIE Beautiful Gift Boxes, containing useful hand-made articles. 504 Lillis Building.

LADIES' TAILORING C. W. NEWTON LADIES' TAILOR Northeast corner Tenth and Main Streets Four East 24th Street Prices reasonable.

LADIES' TAILORING GOWNS Room 520 Mo. Bldg., 1023 Grand Ave.

MILLINERY EGNER Millinery We Do Remodeling CARDS and BOOKLETS 216 East 11th St., KANSAS CITY, MO. Home Phone 9249

PHOTOGRAPHY *Miss Rieker* PHOTOGRAPHS-Conservatory of Music and Art Building, 1029 Oak Street.

FLORISTS *Academy* N. E. corner 10th St. and Grand Ave. All the flowers in season. Prices reasonable. Phone your orders: Main 3888, both phones.

FURNITURE *Samuel Murray* STORE, 913 GRAND AVENUE Both phones, 2070 Main, "One Store Only."

THE HOCQUARD FURNITURE CO. "Factory to Residence" Terms if desired 1235-37 GRAND AVENUE

CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES *The Baby Shop* Fifth Floor, Lillis Building. Outfitters to Infants and Older Children. Ready-to-Wear or Made-to-Order.

DENTISTS GEORGE W. CORDER, D.D.S., Dentist Bell Phone 255 Grand, Home Phone 173 Main Suite 522-523 Altman Bldg., 11th and Walnut

R. J. RINEHART, D. D. S. 610 Grand Building KANSAS CITY, MO.

TABLE SUPPLIES

FOODS

A Sale NOW to
Reduce Your
High Cost of Living

THE January Mid-month Grocery Sale is now in progress—a bigger and more interesting event than ever.

Your patron will place before you the most thoroughly equipped Food showing in the city. It will serve you with money-saving Grocery prices; it will bring Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods, Delicacies, Fresh Fruits—everything or anything in the Grocery line (excepting wines and liquors) with the promptness of your own corner Grocer.

Courtesy, guaranteed satisfaction or money back, determination to serve each patron fairly, together with these special occasions of extreme economy, have built at this big store the largest grocery in the Kansas City community.

THE JONES STORE CO. HOME P. 3080, MAIN BELL P. 1480, GRAND 2253 A

PIANOS

Guaranteed Reliable

Pianos

Marked at the lowest last dollar, a net cash figure. Such Pianos as

STEINWAY VOSE KURTZMANN SCHAEFFER ELBURN

If you can't call, write.

J. WIENKINS SONS MUSIC CO. 1013 WALNUT STREET KANSAS CITY, MO.

CLEANING AND PRESSING

EUREKA CLEANERS 3442-44 Brooklyn Parcel Post orders Given Prompt Attention

REAL ESTATE 5825 HARRISON—Beautiful stone house for sale, large hall, parlor, dining room, library, kitchen and refrigerator room first floor; 4 bedrooms and tiled bath second floor; 2 finished rooms third floor; first and second floors finished in oak; splendidly decorated, price \$4500. Address 710 Commerce Bldg.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS made on Kansas City, Mo., improved real estate.

FIRST MORTGAGES FOR SALE CORN BELT MORTGAGE CO. A. E. LOMBARD, Vice-President 1019 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.

INSURANCE LYLE A. STEPHENSON THE INSURER Insurance Service That Serves Telephone NOW, Main 1133 either phone R. A. LONG BLDG., 118 East 10th

PRINTS AND ETCHINGS Rare Old Prints and Etchings EXCELLENT FRAMING Hand Carved Frames a Specialty ROMPEL ART SHOP CO. 305 WALDBEIM BUILDING

SHOES Besse Avery Co. Latest Novelties, Greatest Values, Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

Walk Over Boot Shop Men and Women LEVEN-LEVEN WALNUT STREET

JEWELERS Bell Phone DIAMONDS Grand 2000 rest while you wait, making it absolutely certain you get your own diamonds back. Special order work, repairing and engraving. Full stock of diamond mountings always on hand. KAEMPFER JEWELRY CO., 508 Shukert Bldg.

HAT CLEANING National Hat Co. HAT CLEANING Old Hats Made New Cleaned and Blocked 210 E. 8TH STREET H. Phone M-4749.

AGENTS WANTED GOOD opening for energetic ladies with the Nu-Bone Corset Co. one year's guarantee given with each corset against rust or breakage. Address D. 710 Commerce Bldg.

MERCHANTS IN KANSAS CITY Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative.

N. E. RITCHIE, 710 Commerce Bldg. Tel. Home Main 3853 KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1713 Sansom Street, Room 431

COAL

Coal Economy

Comparisons with other high grades prove our "BURN WELL" to be one of the most economical coals in the market. Stands either test, the scale or the fire.

E. J. CUMMINGS 25th & Federal 21st & Westmoreland 13th & Callowhill 51st & Warrington PHILADELPHIA

COAL—Geo. Mehler with GEO. B. NEWTON COAL CO., 1527 Chestnut st. Deliveries to any part city. Tel. Spruce 6400, Race 3800.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

GOWNS TAILORING

Inook 3221 WALNUT STREET

Mr. Conroy 114 North 34th Street Tel. Preston 2253 A

Novelties of Exclusive Design Art Needlework Beadwork

Germanatown Novelty Shop 62 WEST CHELTON AVENUE MELLOR & MCKEE MILLINERY AND GOWNS Own materials made up. Appointments 3906 Chestnut st. Tel. Preston 2270 D

CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES—Special attention given to cleaning and renovating. S. T. BAYLESS, 3217 Cedar Ave. STREET AND EVENING GOWNS F. STEWART 823 Preston Street—1st above 40th

Millinery—BAM—Gowns 5214 SPRUCE STREET

MAGAZINE AGENCIES ALL MAGAZINES—Club rates; catalogue, WM. B. MULLEN, 1619 Wakening st. Bell Tel. Frankford 314-A

WASHINGTON, D. C., ADVERTISING

LADIES' TAILORS Ladies' Fashion Shop, Inc., 1210, G St., N. W. M. LOWENSTEIN, Manager

IMPORTERS AND LADIES' TAILORS; FINE FURRIERS All fur garments remodeled in latest style. Suits made to order from \$35 up. We can make you a suit to order and save you from \$10 to \$15. Give us a trial. Fit guaranteed. PHONE M 1911.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS The Julius Lansburgh Furniture Co. 512 NINTH STREET, N. W. WISHES YOUR PATRONAGE.

Will you give it to the house that will offer every advantage regarding the furnishing of your house with good taste and at moderate prices? Freight paid to any point within 100 miles of Washington City.

REAL ESTATE High class residences for rent, furnished and unfurnished, and for sale. High class business properties for sale. Tested and approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories. Loans on real estate. Insurance.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES Mrs. Randall's COLD CREAM, known as one of the most perfect facial cleaning creams, sent to all parts of the world, prepared, \$1.00 jar. M.M.E. LILLIAN WADE RAN- DALL CO., 22 10th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

SMOOT & JELLEFF, Inc. New winter styles Suits and Coats in our CLEARANCE SALE Now in force. Extraordinary savings. Every garment reduced, including Woolens, guaranteed for two seasons' satisfactory wear. 1216 F St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTIONS MRS. N. C. KNAPP, 2158 Pa. Ave. Aprons, fancy or plain, a specialty.

EDUCATIONAL STRAYER'S OLD MASONIC TEMPLE BUSINESS WASHINGTON, D. C. High grade courses in COLLEGE Bookkeeping, Short-hand, Typewriting, Civil Service and English. Day and night sessions. Branch Schools—Baltimore, Md., Martinsburg, W. Va. Get free catalogue.

RESTAURANTS, CAFES, ETC. Home Cafe and Delicatessen 2121 18TH ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. Phone North 5002

Try Our 7-Course 50c Dinner Oysters—All styles and in box. Home-made Cakes, Cakes and Pies Fresh Daily.

FURS **Stinemetz Furs** 12TH AND F STS. Special Value Fur Sets \$50.00

PLUMBERS W. ALAN BRETT, 2214 14th St. Plumbing and Gas Fitting. Repair Work a Specialty. Phone N. 118

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS ARTHUR L. SMITH & CO. General Contractors and Builders. Wood- ward Bldg., rooms 111-113. Phone M-1307.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS R. P. RICKENBACHER Swiss Watch Repairing a Specialty. 302 Rebois Bldg., 11th and G St., N. W.

PAINTS AND OILS PAINTS, GLASS, FLOOR OIL, CHAS. E. HODGKIN, 913 7th St., N. W. VARNISH STAINS FOR FLOOR

GARAGES AUTO STORAGE, accessories and repairs, the Glad Garage, 17th and U Sts., N. W. D. B. GISH, phone North 4454-4455.

MERCHANTS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative.

F. L. SUMMY, 901 Colorado Bldg.

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hibit of vegetables in the show. Extract
from the Manchester Weekly Times, 11th
Oct., 1913.
Descriptive Catalogue Post Free.

DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS
Verey's Ltd.
St. Ann's Square, Manchester
COURT DRESSMAKERS, LADIES' TAILORS
FURRIERS and MILLINERS.

Madame Mills
62 and 64 King Street
MANCHESTER
Court Dressmaker, Milliner,
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
Also at Gervis Place, BOURNEMOUTH

DRESSMAKERS
MISS OLIVER
Dressmaker
& Costumer
71 Burlington Street
Oxford Road, Manchester.
Wanted, apprentices, small salary given

SHOE SPECIALTIES
HARGAN'S LTD.
66, Cross Street,
MANCHESTER
The HARGAN shoes for LADIES and
GENTLEMEN are perfectly modelled and
splendidly made.

EDUCATIONAL
GREENWOOD'S COMMERCIAL COL-
LEGE—All commercial subjects. Special-
ists in handwriting. Individual instruction
to each pupil. Separate room for ladies.
Prospectus post free. 5, John Linton St.,
Deansgate, Manchester, Eng.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY
TYPEWRITING and shorthand offices—
legal, literary, commercial copying. MISS
WILKINSON, Union Bldgs., 45 Fountain
Street, Manchester, Eng. Tel. City 1643.

HOUSES TO LET
TO BE LET
SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE. Three en-
tertaining rooms, entrance hall, cloakroom,
eight bedrooms, bath-room, kitchen and
usual offices. Barnfield, Wood Road, Whal-
ley Range, Manchester. Apply: A51, Man-
chester Advertising Office, 14, St. Peter's
Square, Manchester.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS
MISS DORIS KAY
(Pupil of M. Berber, principal professor
of violin at the Conservatoire de Musique
de Geneva) visits and gives lessons at her
own residence, 245, The Cliff, Broughton,
Manchester.

**Other European advertis-
ing on next page.**

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 15c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 15c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 13 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

SHEFFIELD

FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS

Are you Decorating or Furnishing your Church, House or Office?

IF SO WRITE TO

Johnson & Appleyards, Ltd.

LEOPOLD STREET, SHEFFIELD

SKETCHES AND PRICES SUBMITTED FREE

Agents for MESSRS. LIBERTY & CO., LONDON

Telegrams: "Janda. Sheffield." Nat. Tel. 4574

HEATING AND VENTILATING



ROCHDALE

MILLINERY, ETC.

HOYLE & CO.,

Albion House

ROCHDALE, ENG.

Ladies' Wear Specialists

MILLINERY,

Furs, Costumes, Blouses, Gloves, Scarves,

Bags, Neckwear, etc.

MILLINERS

Haslam & Walton

MILLINERS

ROCHDALE

Exclusive Designs at Popular Prices

77A DRAKE STREET

SOUTHSEA

ART FURNISHERS

ARTISTIC FURNISHING

at Moderate Prices

GEORGE GRAY (Southsea) Ltd.

Castle House, Castle Road.

DRESSMAKING

HIGH CLASS

DRESSMAKING

Underskirts and Corsets kept in stock.

MISS ARMOND, 19 Nelson Road, Southsea.

BRIGHTON

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, ENG.

DUNBLAIR BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 43-44 Upper Rock Gardens

Board-Residence from 5s. per day. Electric

light. Billiards. Garage. Close Sea. Tel.

1022 Kemp Town.

BERLIN

PENSION

OLD ESTABLISHED PENSION, Henri-

ette Scheringer, Berlin, W. 50, Nauenberg-

str. 35-36 II. Excellent board, electric

light, warm water, underground railway

in front of house. Inclusive terms 11.25-

12 a day, reduction for longer period.

SCHOOLS

BRUSSELS

CHATEAU CHARLE-ALBERT

Boisfort (1/4 hour by electric tram

from town).

HOME FINISHING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Well-known professors for Music,

Arts, etc.

Charming grounds, tennis, etc.

Highest references.

Apply: Principals.

MISCELLANEOUS

High Class Home School for Girls

(Facing sea.)

The Misses Ayle, Southsea, Lowestoft,

Eng. Thorough English education. Music

and Painting. Foreign languages. Prepa-

ration for exams. Highest references.

FROEBELIAN SCHOOL

Preparatory Boarding School for

Boys and Girls.

Apply MISS KNIGHT.

THE MONITOR

IS A SUCCESSFUL MEDIUM

FOR SCHOOL ADVERTISING.

European Advertisements

All European advertisements should be sent through the European Advertising Office. Address The Advertising Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, England. Telegrams: Alphomaga, Estrand, London. Telephone: 9723 Central.

At present, unless otherwise arranged, European advertisements appear in this department on Tuesday of each week. The rates per insertion are as follows:

STRAIGHT CLASSIFIED (where nonpareil type alone is used—5 words to the line and 12 lines to the inch)—1 or 2 insertions, per line, 6d., per inch, 6s.; 3 or more insertions, per line, 5d., per inch, 5s. Minimum, 3 lines.

CLASSIFIED DISPLAY (where type other than nonpareil is employed or display, or a border, or an illustration is given)—1 to 12 insertions, 8s. 6d. per inch; 13 to 25 insertions, 7s. per inch; 26 or more insertions, 6s. 6d. per inch. Minimum, half an inch.

EDINBURGH

BACON, CHEESE AND BUTTERMEN

George Gibson & Son

SPECIALITIES IN

Finest Hams

Bacon's Best Quality

Specially Selected Butter

and Cheese of

Excellent Flavour

44 QUEENFERRY STREET.

Telephone No. 2286 Central.

TAILORS

James C. Laughton

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

High-Class Tailor

18 and 19 Crichton Place

EDINBURGH

Phone 3753.

FLORISTS

THOMAS FORTUNE

17 Queensferry St., Edinburgh

CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, CARNATIONS.

Carefully packed and sent to all parts

ELECTRICIANS

William Bryden & Son

ELECTRICIANS

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATIONS

FROM CORPORATION MAINS

Water Power, Oil or Gas Engines.

35 George Street 200 Bath Street

EDINBURGH and GLASGOW

Tel. Central 364 Tel. Douglas 627

FRUITERER AND FLORIST

M. GIBB

FRUITERER AND FLORIST

Vegetables and Potatoes & Specialty

4, SPRING GARDENS, STOCKBRIDGE

Tel. 4721 Central

LANTERN SLIDES FOR SALE

LANTERN SLIDES for sale, 120 scenes

in Egypt, Greece, and Tunis. Apply MR.

J. C. BRODIE, 37, St. Leonard's Street,

Edinburgh.

APARTMENTS

JOPPA, EDINBURGH—Apartments, su-

perior, close to beach, Waverley car fare

2d., terms moderate; also board. MRS.

CAYENIE, 3 Morton St.

GLASGOW

TRAVEL

Glasgow & South

Western Railway

WHEN VISITING THE

LAND O' BURNS

ask for tickets via the Midland and

G. & S. W. Railways.

OVER 100 GOLF COURSES

SERVED BY THIS RAILWAY

Magnificent Hotels at Glasgow (St.

Enoch), Ayr, Turnberry and Dumfries.

St. Enoch Station, DAVID COOPER,

Glasgow. General Manager.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Boots, Shoes

and Rubbers

For Men, Women and Children

at

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE

114 Cowcaddens St., GLASGOW

Mail orders carefully attended to.

THOMAS REID, Proprietor.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1608 First National Bank Bldg.

TRUNKS AND BAGS

BUY

Bankhardt's

TRUNKS

and LEATHER GOODS

438-440 RACE ST.

FLORISTS

Julius Baer

FLOWERS

Main 2475, 2479

138-140 East Fourth

CINCINNATI, O.

TAILORS

The Busy Little

Tailor Shop

Superior Custom Tailoring at Prices that

Are Right. \$20.00 to \$35.00

B. R. Dunn Co.

411 MAIN ST., CINCINNATI, O.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

French Benzol Cleanery

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

One of the largest and best equipped

establishments in the Middle West for

cleaning and dyeing all garments of per-

sonal wear and fabrics of domestic use.

We pay return parcel post. Ask us for

price list.

GLASGOW

SHORTBREAD

Home-Made Shortbread

MISS JEANIE GIBB

STRATHVIEW, KILMACOLM, N. B.

Tins 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Post Free.

SHIP BROKERS

ERL. ANSTENSEN

SHIPBROKER

63 HOPE STR., GLASGOW

Telegrams: "Anstensen"

PERTH

CHRISTMAS SPECIALTIES

DEMPSTER'S

SCOTCH CONFECTIONERY

SHORTBREAD, CAKES, BUNS

2s. 6d. to 10s. Carr. Pd. Main St. Bakery.

DUBLIN

LADIES' SPORTS COATS

LATEST DESIGNS

IN LADIES'

Very large stock to select from.

Prices from 6s. 11d. to £2.2.0.

D. KELLETT, Ltd.

South Great George's Street and

Exchequer Street,

DUBLIN.

LADIES' TAILORS

LADIES' TAILOR

FURRIER

G. P. MUMFORD

Special

Attention to

Foreign and d

Colonial Orders.

18 and 19 Suffolk St., DUBLIN

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS

COMBRIDGE, Ltd.

18 and 20 Grafton Street

DUBLIN

Specialists in Notepapers

HAT AND GOWN SHOP

For the latest fashions controlled by taste

and economy. Proprietor

MRS. ARTHUR BELLINGHAM

27, Dawson Street

HOTELS

DUBLIN.

Stay at THE COLLEGE HOTEL,

College St. Central. Comfortable. Moderate.

Vegetarian Cafe. College Street.

Princess Cafe, Grafton Street.

Dublin's popular resorts.

DUBLIN

MAPLE'S HOTEL

KILMARE STREET

First-Class

Central, quiet, moderate terms.

BELFAST

IRISH LINEN

IRISH LINEN

IRISH CAMBRIC HANDKFS.

These are unequalled the wide world

over and when united with the name

MURPHY & ORR buyers know they have

a guarantee that they are getting the

VERY BEST that can be produced.

LOVELY INITIAL HKFS. Pure Linen,

from 6s. doz.

CHARMING CROCHET LACE COLLARS

from 4s. 6d. each.

Postage extra.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE.

MURPHY & ORR

18c Belfast, Ireland

Established 1825.

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French Benzol Cleanery

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One of the largest and best equipped

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We pay return parcel post. Ask us for

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Home-Made Shortbread

MISS JEANIE GIBB

STRATHVIEW, KILMACOLM, N. B.

Tins 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Post Free.

SHIP BROKERS

ERL. ANSTENSEN

SHIPBROKER

63 HOPE STR., GLASGOW

Telegrams: "Anstensen"

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED—Two or three apartments to rent for business. Apply to M. E. RANSOM, 100 N. Main St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A colored woman, light complexion, to do housework, light housework by the day or week; good references. LILL BRYANT, 634 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Position in office; 5 years experience in general office work; 2 years in Elliott Fisher Billing Machine. LILL BRYANT, 634 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—By young American girl, the care of one or two small children; family. MAUDE ELLISON, 50 Willard St., Malden, Mass.

WANTED—Day's work or laundry to take home; hamper by week or month. MRS. A. DUNCAN, 216 Columbia St., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—Cleaning, three days a week, or morning work; honest and reliable colored girl. References if needed. W. WILLIAMS, 88 Sawyer St., Boston.

WANTED—Sewing by the day. MRS. OLIVIA BURGESS, 27 Bennett St., Bridgeport, Conn.

WORK wanted for evening, 5 to 8, by neat young colored woman. C. HILL, 172 Northampton St., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wants situation; experienced, good cook, trustworthy, agreeable; can take charge; city preferred. References. MRS. FRANCES J. DAVIES, 704 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 11, Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—A very experienced American woman (30) wishes position; good cook, neat and very reliable; salary \$25 a month; New York city or else preferred. References. MRS. M. BURKE, P. 22 Westview St., Dorchester, Mass.

YOUNG LADY (22), high school graduate, 5 months business college 2 1/2 years experience (taking full charge of department in large store); drawing, French, in mail order department; desires similar position or as assistant bookkeeper; with opportunity to travel. References. MRS. A. M. MACKAY, 107 Gainsboro St., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN interested in farming would like position on farm near Boston. MISS FRANCES WATSON, Box 61, R. F. D. No. 1, Concord, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN (22), high school graduate, also of Bryant & Stratton's, living at home, wants position in law office or insurance office; good references. If good prospects of advancement. JANE K. DICKENS, 2 Louise Pl., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN wants situation; experienced in book store. ETHEL ROBINSON, 225 Ocean Ave., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN (American) wants position in small family as companion and housekeeper; neat, capable and honest. MRS. G. L. CASH, 22 Appleton St., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN wants situation as chambermaid or in general household work; best of references; neat and willing to work. MISS FRANCES CUNNINGHAM, 294 Oxford St., Lynn, Mass.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

NIGHT CLERK—Middle-aged, experienced, references required; \$40 month with room; no money. COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Boston, Mass.

PIANO TUNER wanted; must be first class, fine tuner, permanent position. HENRY'S MUSIC HOUSE, White Plains, N. Y.

SALESMAN for asphalt products; ready to travel; must be experienced and acquainted with the trade; essential: state salary and expenses. Apply to J. H. BROWN, 100 E. 10th St., New York.

WANTED—Young man to do stenographic, typewriting and general office work in a wholesale business office; do not apply unless you have special references; must be capable and accurate. E. O. SEELY, 366 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A number of colored male porters for our factory and retail candy stores. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-433 Hudson St., New York.

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED—A number of experienced saleswomen for our various retail candy stores in New York city; steady position; suitable salary. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-433 Hudson St., New York.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; neat, capable and honest. References. J. H. BROWN, 100 E. 10th St., New York.

WOMAN—Pleasant, capable, for cooking, housework, laundry, 2 children and 2 small children; comfortable, congenial home. 11 BLANCHARD, 823 E. 16th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted, or woman for general housework; family, 3 adults; no washing; must be capable and reliable; references. E. W. DOUGLAS, Troy, N. Y.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER (30-40) for family of 3 in 8-room house. E. K. ROSS, 100 E. 10th St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

BOOKKEEPER—Young man (25), 5 years experience, wishes position as bookkeeper, cashier or assistant bookkeeper. OSCAR TUNELL, 240 Ralph Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER—Young man, good penman, 4 years' automobile experience, cashier and general office routine; trial balance. References. MRS. FRANCES J. DAVIES, 704 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 11, Boston.

BOY (16) wishes position with advancement; good penman; drawing. WILLIAM MAXY, 219 W. 121st St., New York City.

BOY—Strong and capable, 17, wishes position at any trade. HENRY FIEGER, 68 E. 12th St., New York.

BUSINESS MAN, middle-aged, of intelligence and integrity, long experience, wants position; good penman; drawing. WILLIAM MAXY, 219 W. 121st St., New York City.

CAPABLE, RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, married, experienced cashier and in office management, desires position as assistant to executive or in responsible capacity. References. J. H. BROWN, 100 E. 10th St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, licensed, experienced, dispassionate, capable of general household driving, home and abroad, high-class references regarding ability, manners, trustworthiness. References. J. H. BROWN, 100 E. 10th St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR (24), single, wants position as chauffeur or driver. References. JACK FACCIOLO, 212 N. 62d St., Philadelphia.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (American), married, experienced, capable of general household driving, home and abroad, high-class references regarding ability, manners, trustworthiness. References. J. H. BROWN, 100 E. 10th St., New York.

COACHMAN (colored) wants work, first-class references. E. L. DEWEY, 84 Grand St., New York.

COLORADO COUPLE, ages 25 and 28, high school education, wish position in private household; husband as butler, steward or first-class chauffeur; open for engagement from March 15; best references. J. H. BROWN, 100 E. 10th St., New York.

COLORED COUPLE, ages 25 and 28, high school education, wish position in private household; husband as butler, steward or first-class chauffeur; open for engagement from March 15; best references. J. H. BROWN, 100 E. 10th St., New York.

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CORSETS — Stebbins' Corsets , Underwear and Hosiery Shop—Expert service. 8014 Monroe Ave., Morton House Bldg. DELICATES FOR THE TABLE , Wm. Schroeder & Co. complete. BERTH MARKET —243-245 Monroe Ave. DENTISTRY , DR. A. M. TRAXLER , 216-217 Main Bldg. CHS. Phone 5124. ENGRAVED Stationery —Steel die and copper plate cards, invitations and announcements. THE TISCH-HINE COMPANY . FLORIST — ELI CROSS , ARTISTIC DECORATOR, 148 Monroe ave., Both phones. Mail and telegram orders promptly delivered. FURNITURE — REYMAN COMPANY , Everything for the home. Established 40 years. Inspection and comparison invited.	

"We Have Received More Results"

from the small advertising that we have placed in your publication than from any other newspaper advertising we have done. We have at least been able to attribute the results directly to this advertising, inasmuch as many of the customers who have favored us with their business have called our attention particularly to the fact that they have noticed our advertisement in your paper.

We would be pleased to recommend this method of advertising to any interested, and can assure you of our appreciation of the results obtained from the small investment which we have made with you.

This was the experience of a hardware dealer in California who regularly advertises in these

SHOPS OF QUALITY

columns. Is it not fair to presume that you will be as well satisfied if you use this method of making yourself and your business known to a good class of buyers?

OTAWA
FINE FURNITURE, **STEWART & CO.**, 34 Rideau Street.
MASSON'S WEAR SHOES
TORONTO
REAL ESTATE—MUNRO & CO., 2464 Bloor St. W. Tel. 812.
VANCOUVER
MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND HATS, **SOUTHERN & MCINTYRE**, 330 Carrall Street, near Westminster tram office.
REAL ESTATE—COMMERCIAL AGENCY, 116 Granville st. Investments, residential and business property; estates managed; mortgages.
Patrons of This Advertising
 Will note that
SHOPS OF QUALITY ADVERTISING
 From Merchants in
 Eastern U. S. and Canada
 Appears each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
 Shops of Quality advertising from
 Central and Western U. S.
 Appears each Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
 This advertising costs 10c per line and is placed under annual contract. No advertisement is accepted for less than 3 lines.

Real Estate Market

One of those four-story, octagon-front, brick apartment houses has been sold in Back Bay, situated 55 Astor street, close to Rickerdell street, belonging to Thomas F. Kearney estate et al., valued by the assessors at \$36,500. There is a ground area of 3950 square feet, which carries \$6500 of that amount. Louis Lotow is the buyer. This building is one of a group erected in this section within the past two years, constructed with every modern convenience for house-keeping.

A small sale in the North End district embraces the frame house and 200 square feet of land at 44 Hull street near Hull place, assessed to Maria G. Quercelli for \$1700, including \$1000 land value. Giuseppe Leveroni et al. are the new owners.

SALES OF BRIGHTON PROPERTY
Title to the frame dwelling house numbered 17, Holman street has passed from Fred W. Smith to Leroy A. Hart et al., together with 5787 square feet of land lying between Coolidge and Hooker streets. All valued for taxes at \$5500, of which \$800 applies to the land.

Two building lots owned by James P. Prince on Glenview avenue and Radcliffe road have just been purchased by Mary H. McPhoe. They aggregate 9003 square feet and carry an assessment of \$4200.

CHARLESTOWN CONVEYANCE
Residence property at 40 Baldwin street, Charlestown, has been sold to Rose Jennett, transferred from the Mary A. Furbush estate. It consists of a 3½-story brick house and lot of ground containing 1540 square feet, between Bunker Hill and Main streets. The improvements are taxed on \$3200 and the land on \$1400 valuations, making a total of \$4600.

NEW BLOCK AT LYNN
Contracts have been awarded for the erection of an eight-story building in Lynn for the Security Trust Company, one of the largest financial institutions in that city. The structure will be at Willow street and Central avenue. Work will start early in the spring.

SALES IN THE NEWTONS
Through the office of Alvord Brothers, the executors of the estate of Thomas White have sold at auction to Clara J. White, the estate 1603 Center street, Newton Highlands, consisting of a large single house and over 41,000 square feet of land, the whole assessed for \$10,000.

J. Edward Dudley et al. have sold to Nora Mahoney a lot of land on Beacon street, near Walnut street, containing 6000 square feet on which a house is now being erected for the occupancy of the purchaser.

O. B. Hall and J. J. Myers, trustees of the estate of C. C. Walworth, have sold to E. M. McRae the estate 3 Moreland avenue, corner of Lake avenue, Newton Center, consisting of a single house and about 7200 square feet of land, the whole assessed for \$7000 of which \$5000 is on the house. After making same alterations the new owner will occupy.

A. H. Foucar has sold to E. E. D. Strachan the estate 40 Waban Hill terrace, consisting of a modern single house and about 3300 square feet of land, all assessed for \$7000. All of these sales are negotiated by Alvord Brothers.

BOSTON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
At the first meeting of the new board of directors of the Boston Real Estate Exchange and auction board, in their headquarters, 31 Doane street, yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sumner Draper, president, and the following vice-presidents, Henry M. Whittemore, Francis A. Osborn, Moses Williams, Francis Peabody, John Mason Little, J. Morris Meredith, Henry Parkman, William A. Gaston, Joseph E. Russell, Arnold A. Rand, Alexander S. Porter, Charles S. Rockemann, Arthur F. Estabrook, Charles W. Whittemore and Charles Francis Adams, 24; secretary, Frederic H. Vaux.

MIDDLESEX-ESSEX POMONA GRANGE OFFICES FILLED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Before nearly 400 grange members of Middlesex and Essex counties, the new officers of the Wakefield and the Middlesex-Essex Pomona granges were installed at the concluding session of the convention of the nine granges in the district, held in the town hall Monday night.

Officers elected in the afternoon by the Pomona Society and by Wakefield grange were installed in the evening as follows:

Middlesex-Essex Pomona—Master, E. C. Miller of Wakefield; overseer, C. B. Osborn of Wilmington; steward, A. E. Sanders of Everett; assistant steward, G. W. Abbott of Lynnfield; chaplain, Mrs. E. Moses of Saugus; lecturer, A. L. Goodwin of Melrose; treasurer, Henry R. Johnson of Reading; secretary, Miss Mary Breslin of Woburn; gate keeper, Fred Richardson of Woburn; crier, Mrs. Lillian Knight of Reading; flora, Mrs. A. E. Spencer of Everett; pomona, Mrs. Ida F. Miller of Wakefield.

Wakefield Grange—Master, James W. Glover, Jr.; overseer, Ernest M. Lawrence; lecturer, Mrs. Ida F. Miller; steward, Arthur W. Flint; assistant steward, Andrew Mansfield, Jr.; chaplain, Edward A. Frizzell; treasurer, Lewis E. Carter; secretary, Miss Grace E. Ryan; gatekeeper, J. Harry Harnden; crier, Mrs. Iva L. Glover; pomona, Miss Grace F. Holt; flora, Miss Helen M. Keld.

The next meeting of the Pomona will be held Feb. 27 at the new state armory, Stoneham.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Park Vale av., 16, ward 25; W. Stanley Tripp, John C. Spofford; brick tenement.
Hawthorne st., 35, ward 21; Anton Oelschlaeger; frame auto storage.
Denison rd., 7, rear, ward 25; Robert G. Jones; frame storage.
Blossom st., 30, ward 8; Cummings estate; alter storage and tenements.
Commercial st., 18-20, ward 6; R. M. Bradley et al.; alter mercantile.
Tremont st., 507-511, ward 18; James W. Kenney; Hutchins & French; alter hotel.
Tremont st., 513, ward 18; Bertha Crane; Hutchins & French; alter office and tenements.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Teresa Zappalino to Bartolomeo Casale, Hull, 9; \$1.
William T. Haskell, et al. to Peter Baraglia, W. Canton st., 4; \$2500.
Maria G. Quercelli to Giuseppe Levensone et al., Hull st., 7; \$1.
Thomas F. Kearney, et al. to Edward W. Fuller, Astor street, 10; \$1.
Martha J. Kennedy to Edward W. Fuller, Astor st., 10; \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Margaret A. Murphy to John Chiochetti et al., Brighton av., 1; \$1.

DORCHESTER

Moses E. Johnson to Frank D. Waters, Rosewood st., 4; \$1.
R. Elmer Townsend to Philip Pearlstein, Intervale st., 9; \$1.
Edward Maguire to Annie M. Maguire, tr. Devon st., 4; \$1.
Joseph J. Donahue to Fred Maynard, Middleton st., 4; \$1.

STOUGHTON

Herbert M. Weston, et al., mortgage, to Thomas E. Rothwell, Devon st., 4; \$2500.

THOMAS E. ROTHWELL to William H. Hammond, Devon st., 4; \$1.

THOMAS E. ROTHWELL to Lester T. Stanley, Lougheed st., 3; \$1.

LESTER T. STANLEY to Hub Real Estate Corporation, Longfellow st., 4; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Francois V. Hindealong to Mary F. L. Hill, Wark Hill st., 4; \$1.

MARY F. L. HILL to Frances V. Hindealong, Wark Hill st., 4; \$1.

SECURITIES TRUST to Burton S. Webster, Dana rd., 2; \$1.

BRIGHTON

Fred W. Smith to Leroy A. Hart et al., Holman st., 17; \$1.

JAMES P. PRINCE to Mary H. McPhoe, Glenview av. and Radcliffe rd., 2; \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

Ellen Powers, et al. to Margaret Griffin, Kingston st., 2; \$1000.

MARGARET GRIFIN to Rose Jennett, Baldwin st., 4; \$2500.

HYDE PARK

J. Murray Howe to William J. Stober, Fairmount av. and Prospect st., Milton and H. P. q.; \$1.

WILLIAM J. STOBBER to J. Murray Howe, Fairmount av. and Prospect st., Milton and H. P. q.; \$1.

WINTHROP

Timothy D. Sullivan to Harriet L. Wishman, Woodside st., 18; \$1.

REVERE

Hannah M. Harrington to Charles A. McClure, Barrett st., 7; \$1.

SECURITIES TRUST to Frank L. Knight, Vane st., 4; \$1.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

BEVERLY

More than 250 are expected at the annual dinner of the Business Men's Association of Beverly, Beverly Farms, Wenham, Hamilton and Manchester which will be held at 6:30 o'clock Beverly city hall tonight. President Charles F. Lee will preside. Speakers will be Willard Howland of Chelsea and former Senator George L. Barnes of Weymouth.

The annual meeting of the Beverly Firemen's Relief Association will be held tonight at the Central fire station, Monument square.

Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a Sioux Indian, graduate of Dartmouth and Boston University will lecture on "The Real Indian" under auspices of the Beverly Teachers Association at city hall tomorrow night.

NEEDHAM

The special committee appointed by the town to consider the purchase of land for parks and playgrounds is inspecting a number of sites in various parts of the town and will make a preliminary report at the town meeting Friday evening.

A meeting of mothers of children under nine years will be held in the chapel of the Evangelical Congregational church tomorrow afternoon to form a "Mothers Club." Mrs. Reed of Winthrop will speak.

READING

The Merchants and Business Men's Association has elected Frederick Wallace as president, H. K. Hall as vice-president, Arthur S. Cook as secretary and Fred F. Smith as treasurer. Beginning May 1, all members of the association will close their stores on Wednesday afternoons for six months.

The Meadowbrook Golf Club will give an entertainment and dancing party in Odd Fellows hall this afternoon and evening.

LEXINGTON

The annual men's and women's bowling tournaments at the Old Belfry Club opens this evening on the club alleys, when teams of 4 and 10 in the respective tournaments meet in the opening match. There are 50 women and 60 men bowlers.

George H. Childs, chairman of the board of selectmen, announces his candidacy for reelection as a selectman this spring.

SOMERVILLE

The annual supper and business meeting of the First Congregational church will be held Wednesday evening, Jan. 14 at 7 o'clock.

SHIPPING NEWS

All records were broken today for the sum stocked by a fishing vessel for a groundfishing trip, when the Aspinet, Captain Jacob Brigham, reached T wharf with 97,300 pounds of fresh fish. Prices are high and fish is scarce. The fish sold readily and the vessel stocked \$4500, or \$80 for each week they were out. The boat was on off shore grounds for 14 days. The Pontiac also made a good stock. She arrived today with 72,500 pounds fresh fish, and stocked \$4000, each of her crew receiving \$150, for their two weeks work.

Christiansen Johansen, machinist for Bertelsen & Peterson of East Boston, is on Long Island today, where he landed early this morning from his disabled motor boat, after drifting six hours in the blow of Monday evening. His incoherent story gave the impression of a companion being lost, but the superintendent of Bertelsen & Peterson, said today that no one was with Johansen when his dory broke down at 6 p. m. Monday.

Only two vessels brought fares of fresh groundfish to T wharf today, but both trips were large. The Pontiac had 72,500 pounds, and the Aspinet had 97,300. Dealers prices per hundredweight: Steak cod \$9 to \$9.50, market cod \$5 to \$5.50, haddock \$8 to \$8.50, pollock \$6.50 to \$7, large hake \$10 to \$10.50, and medium hake \$7 to \$7.50.

No arrivals were reported at Gloucester today. Two or three light netters out Monday had about 10,000 pounds fresh fish. Despite hard blows, there were no reports of damage to shipping.

Again today the customs boarding officers were without means of reaching steamers coming in from other countries, because the revenue tug Winansmet is still off duty, owing to boiler difficulties. It is thought that the launch Dreamer will again be brought up here from Gloucester to do the work, although she is too light for such heavy work.

Aid to several of a large fleet of coasting vessels which sought shelter for the night is being given today by coast guards and revenue cutters along the cape and sound shores. The schooner G. M. Porter dragged into shoal water off Point Gammon and could not be reached by the lighthouse tender Azalea last night. The Lydia M. Deering, Boston bound, from Jacksonville, was anchored off Noboka by the tug Asher J. Hudson, which was compelled to put into Vineyard Haven with her boilers leaking. The cutter Acusmet towed the schooner John Paul into Vineyard Haven when her seams opened. The tug Wyoming left Vineyard Haven to assist the

tug Irvington with three barges in tow for Boston. The Irvington had stopped between Cross Rip and Cape Pogue. The schooners Malcolm Baxter, Jr., Philadelphia for Boston, and the Dorothy Palmer, Norfolk for Portsmouth, reached Provincetown for a haven. The four-masted schooner Mt. Hope anchored off Chatham, leaking, and signaled for a cutter. Though her foremast had been carried away, the British schooner Grete, anchored off Half Moon shoal, apparently was able to care for herself. In Boston harbor numerous vessels riding at anchor dragged their moorings during the gale, which attained a high velocity. The Norwegian steamer Athos, flitting light, dragged from the South Boston, riding to mid-stream before her extra anchors held. Two acova left the tug P. O'Riordan when the towing hawser parted. They were forced on to Governors island. Several steamers were delayed in sailing.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Schr John R. Bradley, from Bonne bay, N. F., via Gloucester.

Cleared

Str Lexington, Thacher, Philadelphia.

Sailed

Str Arabic (Br), Liverpool via Queens- town; Boston (Br), Yarmouth, N. S.; City of Memphis, Savannah; Ontario, Norfolk; steam lighter Herbert, Newbury- port.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Jan 10—Arrd, schr R. T. Rundlett, Wicomico river.

Below, 12, schr Mary L. Baxter, Port Tampa.

Cld, 12, str J. L. Luckenbach, Galveston.

Sld, 12, str Somerset, Jacksonville via Savannah.

BRUNSWICK, Jan 12—Sld, schr Fairfield, Dow, Satilla.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Jan 12—Sld, schr Gresham, Cardenas. Arrd, str Annie Antwerp; Arapahoe, New York for Jacksonville; Mohawk, Jacksonville for New York; Onondago, Jacksonville for Boston; and all proceeded; Friolide, Philadelphia; schrs Blanche H. King, New London; Helvetia, New York. Str, str Gresham, Cardenas.

GALVESTON, Jan 12—Sld, str Alabama, Mexico via Sabine; Relay, Puerto Mexico.

GULFPORT, Jan 10—Arrd, schr Carrie A. Lane, Port Spain; 11, bark Anna Maria d'Abundo, Mobile; schrs Alice B. Phillips, do; Persis A. Colwell, San Juan.

10, schr Sedgewick, Kingston; 11, Gladys, do; 12, L. N. Dantzer, Casilla, Cuba.

GEORGETOWN, S. C. Jan 12—Arrd, str Henry Williams, Baltimore for Charlestown and proceeded.

KEY WEST, Jan 12—Arrd str Mascotte, Port Tampa for Havana and proceeded, Halifax, Havana; schrs E. W. Tunnell, Grand Cayman; Explorer, Nassau. Sld str Gov. Cobb, Havana.

MUSIC

MR. MARCOUX IN "HOFFMANN"

With Vanni Marcoux singing the four baritone roles, the Boston opera company repeated Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann" on Monday evening. The artists of the original production reappeared as the personages, greater and smaller, who figure as hero, heroine and contributory characters of the main plot and in three plots enveloped within it. Many of the former artists, indeed almost all of them, showed more command of their tasks than at the first presentation. Mme. Scotney as Olympia, Miss Amaden as Giulietta and Mme. Edvina as Antonia, all having work well within their talents, did admirably.

Mr. Marcoux lived up to everything but the romance of the fourfold hero, Hoffmann. Mr. Marcoux improved his impersonations of Lindorf, Coppolus, Dapertutto and Miracle, and he made a veritable triumph of the character in the Antonia chapter, giving the role its first adequate portrayal on the Boston stage. He did it chiefly by reducing the part to the historic terms that are in best agreement with his genius, those of realism. His Dr. Miracle in makeup was a figure such as any college campus would furnish a model for. He was a man of books from actual life. Thus the fantastic element in the man was not indicated, but was left for the house to imagine. The success of the treatment was unquestionable.

Dr. Miracle was what each one in the audience had a mind to make him. And that was better even for the most indifferent person in the auditorium than the forced portrayal by Mr. Marcoux a year ago. An audience will do much for an operatic representation if given half a chance. The artist who will make the stage a gymnasium wherein the intelligence of the house can take exercise, deserves the highest approbation. With broad, free stroke, and with intent to get as near to fact as possible, the interpreter of Dr. Miracle for the Monday subscribers delineated his character, and the result was a distinguished performance of "The Tales of Hoffmann."

A second part that was well done was the Crespel part of Mr. Wronski. The interpretation of the music under Mr. Strony was in general interesting, though it did not show that close intimacy between players and conductor that is desirable. The tone of the orchestral instruments was a delight all through the performance.

WIRELESS REPORTS

(Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lights: To Sable Is., 400; Cape Race, N. F., 800; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128; From Ambrose Channel lightship, To Sable Island, 618; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 193; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.)

SS Kroppingsen (Cecilie Oger), Bremen, etc. for New York, was 800 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Monday.

SS Verona (Hull), Genoa and Naples for New York, was 740 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Monday.

SS Kaiser Franz Joseph I (Aust), Trieste, etc. for New York, was 212 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Monday.

SS Belvidere (Aust), Trieste, etc. for Halifax and New York, expects to arrive at Halifax today.

SS San Paterno (Br), New York for Sherburne, was 205 miles south of Cape Race at 3 p. m. Sunday.

SS Nuncio (Nor), New Orleans for Copenhagen, was 170 miles south of Cape Race at 3 p. m. Sunday.

SS Bayo, New York for Boston, was 27 miles northeast of Northeast End lightship at 8 a. m. Monday.

SS Quantaqua (Cuban), New York for Tampa, was 100 miles east of Tampa at 7 p. m. Monday.

SS Bayo, Boston for Savannah, was 66 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Monday.

SS Bayo, Boston for Port Limon, was 1700 miles south of Nantucket at 8 p. m. Monday.

SS Quantaqua, New York for Cristobal, was 1305 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Saturday.

SS Bayo, New York for Kingston for New York, was 477 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Monday.

SS Bayo, New York for Baton Rouge, passed New Orleans at 1 p. m. Monday.

SS Manon, Philadelphia for San Francisco, was 340 miles southeast of Bermuda at 8 p. m. Sunday.

SS Parima (Br), New York for St. Thomas, was 465 miles southeast of Scotland lightship at noon Monday.

SS City of Montgomery, New York for Savannah, was 78 miles south of Frying Pan Shoals at noon Monday.

SS Guilford, Port Arthur for New York, was 120 miles south of Cape Hatteras at noon Monday.

SS Rescoe, towing government barges Norfolk for Colon, passed Cape Hatteras at 6 p. m. Monday.

SS Illinois, New Orleans for Antwerp, was 57 miles south of Cape Lookout at 8 p. m. Monday.

SS Suvane, Jacksonville for Baltimore, was 20 miles southwest of Cape Lookout at 5 p. m. Monday.

SS Tenadores (Br), New York for Kingston, etc., was 818 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Monday.

SS Prinz Joachim (Ger), Colon and Antwerp, for New York, was 200 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Sunday.

SS Canal, New York for Mobile, was 615 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Monday.

SS Cronus, New York for Turks Island, was 505 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Monday.

SS Vindicta, New York for Nassau, was 252 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Monday.

SS El Occidente, New York for Galveston, was 281 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Monday.

SS J. M. Gifford, Port Arthur for Philadelphia, was 48 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Monday.

SS Caribbea (Br), Bermuda for New York, was 255 miles northeast of Scotland lightship at noon Monday.

SS Devere, Galveston for New York, was 105 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Monday.

SS San Marcos, Galveston for New York, was 195 miles west of Tortugas at 8 p. m. Monday.

SS Moana, New Orleans for New York, was 76 miles south of Jupiter at noon Monday.

SS Perfection, Port Arthur for New York, was 3 miles north of Jupiter at noon Monday.

SS Nueves, Mobile for New York, was 141 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Monday.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick for New York, was 286 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Monday.

SS Havana, Havana for New York, was 42 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Monday.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville for New York, was 105 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Monday.

SS El Norte, Galveston for New York, was 145 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Monday.

SS El Alba, Galveston for New York, was 41 miles west of Tortugas at 6 p. m. Monday.

SS Santa Marta (Br), Santa Marta, for New York, was 846 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Monday.

SS Toledo, Marcus Hook for Sabine, was 85 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 6 p. m. Monday.

SS New York for Galveston, was 135 miles northwest of Tortugas at 5 p. m. Monday.

SS New York for Galveston, was 616 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS Friolide (Br), New York for Tampa, was 200 miles east of Tampa at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS Ambrose, New York for Jacksonville, passed Charleston bar at 8 p. m. Monday.

SS Borgestad (Nor), New Orleans for Baltimore, was 400 miles southwest of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Monday.

SS Saratoga, New York for Havana, was 175 miles north of Jupiter at 7 p. m. Monday.

SS El Alba, Galveston for New York, was 41 miles west of Tortugas at 6 p. m. Monday.

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Leading Events in Athletics

CALIFORNIA HAS A RECORD SQUAD FOR TRACK TEAM

Coach Walter Christie and Capt. G. D. Wood Are Confident of Turning Out Championship Aggregation for Blue and Gold

STRONG IN THE RUNS

BERKELEY, Cal.—Not in some time have the prospects of turning out a championship track and field team been as promising at the University of California as is the case today. With no less than 21 veterans again available and a squad of something like 170 new men, Coach Walter Christie and Capt. G. D. Wood are confident that they will produce one of the best teams ever developed at California.

Preliminary training is now being held and it is expected that by the last of the month the candidates will have reached such a point that the best men can be selected to start the harder training.

Captain Wood, Stanton, Bradway and Threlkeld will again try for places in the 100 and 220 dashes, and from their performances of last year they bid fair to be a point-winning quartet.

The announcement that J. Todd, the Blue and Gold veteran who won the quarter last season, will not return to college has made this event doubtful. George Clark, who last year as a freshman took second in the event, only six inches behind Todd, is back and is figured to win the event this year. He did 50.3-58, several times last year. Besides Clark, Meyer, Woodruff and Straub will compose a speedy trio who can do 52s. Smith, Heisen, Cuendett and Griffith will form a valuable nucleus around which Coach Christie should easily be able to build a strong half-mile quartet. Cuendett took second place in last year's race with Stanford and this season he is looked upon for first honors.

The mile offers the greatest possibilities and widest uncertainty of any of the long-winded events. Former Captain Harry Wood is eligible for another season, and having won second in the 1913 Stanford meet and covered the distance in 4m. 28s. in fall practice he is counted as the mainstay in that event. There are several promising milers from last year's freshman team among whom, Mills and Spindt should make the team. Earl Crabbe will be back for the two-mile and is conceded a sure first place. Last year he won out in the fastest and most exciting race on record when he was led by Dodge of Stanford until 10 yards from the tape, passed him by a wonderful spurt and won in 9m. 50s., breaking the coast record. There is also Stowitts who took second in this event in 10m.

MacLise, the Blue and Gold veteran, who did not run last year, will be back and from his time in fall practice he has shown that he has already come back. He also performs well in the 220 hurdles and will have some keen competition in both events from Preble, Heisen and Maker, all veteran point winners.

The high jump will have to depend on new men as Beeson, the veteran point winner, has graduated. Beeson was good for 6ft. 3½ in. in the high jump and 25 ft. in the low hurdles. However, McFie, who tied for second place last season as a freshman, will be back on the oval and has cleared the bar at 6ft. 2 in. Besides McFie are Feeley and several others who are promising point winners.

In the broad jump the graduation of Fred Allen, who was good for a leap of over 23 feet, will be keenly missed. Bradway, Reed and Bogardus, all members of the 1913 team, are point winners who are back.

Frishie, Wright and Bangs form a strong trio good for an altitude of nearly 12 ft. in the pole vault. In the shotput Thomas and Arnot will be ready for work, while in the hammer the absence of Karl Shtutuck, leaves Wiley and Coolidge, both good performers and winners of second and third places last year.

CUTLER LEADING JAPANESE STAR

NEW YORK—Albert Cutler of Boston entered the second block of his 2500 point, 14.1 ball line billiard match with Koji Yamada, a Japanese, here today with the score 500 to 476 in his favor. The match was scheduled to give the 14.1 game a tryout. Cutler ran out his 500 points in two sessions at the table, while Yamada was getting 478. Yamada was ahead in the first session of the block, finishing the afternoon session with 200 points to Cutler's 186. The game was a see-saw one from start to finish.

The smaller balllines, with but one shot in, did away with the line and anchor nurse, and there was much open play. The best run of the day was 106. This was made by Cutler in the evening session. His next best runs were 22 and 20, while Yamada's best were 82, 53 and 45.

SKATING DATES GIVEN

CHICAGO—The following dates for the international amateur speed skating championships for the United States and Canada were announced today. Detroit, Mich., Jan. 19-20; Cleveland, O., Jan. 21-22; Saranac Lake, N. Y., Jan. 27-28-29.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL GAMES IN HOLIDAY WEEK



BLACKHEATH VS. HARLEQUINS IN CHAMPIONSHIP RUGBY MATCH
The Harlequin players showed considerable dash and resource in Blackheath's twenty-five

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Christmas is very far from being a holiday season for the professional footballer. To play strenuous games, on three successive days as most of the clubs in the first and second divisions of the league and in the Southern league, is exacting and most footballers are glad when they have got Christmas and New Year's day well behind them. The necessity of playing on successive days generally leads to some curious results, as mentioned in our cable despatches, little difference has been made in the position of the leading clubs in the First and Southern leagues.

At this season of the year the Second division of the League is perhaps the most interesting to watch, owing to the fact that the clubs are generally more evenly matched in this division than in the first and southern leagues, and also owing to the strenuous efforts that are made by the leading teams to qualify for promotion to the senior League. One of the finest holiday performances was that of Woolwich Arsenal, who, if they continue in their present form, will certainly go up higher. They defeated Bradford twice in succession by three goals to two, and by two goals to none, and wound up the week with a victory over Leicester Fosse by two goals to one.

As a result they now tie with Hull City for first place on the Second division table, although the Yorkshire team have a rather better goal average with 38 goals scored for them as against 30 scored for Woolwich Arsenal and only 14 goals scored against them as compared with 20 scored against the High-bury team. Notts County, who were at the head of the league mainly as the result of having played two more games than any of the other leading teams, played a drawn game with Notts Forest, who are at the very bottom of the table, on Dec. 25, lost to the same club by 1 goal to 0 on the following day and on

BROOKLYN WILL SEND CONTRACT TO J. B. TINKER

NEW YORK—Notwithstanding J. B. Tinker's intention not to play organized baseball this year, as evidenced by his signing a contract to manage the Chicago Federal League team, Charles H. Ebbets, president of the Brooklyn National League club, announced that he would mail a Brooklyn club contract to Tinker this week.

"In my opinion," said Ebbets, "as far as our taking legal steps to keep Tinker from playing with the Federals is concerned, we should have to wait until he actually begins to play with the Federals before applying for an injunction. Until he does that we shall not know positively that he is not going to come into the Brooklyn fold."

"The National League is naturally going to protect itself against the invasion of the Federals, but what steps are to be taken I am not prepared to disclose. The most foolish thing the National League could do would be to show its hand."

FEDERALS AFTER MORAN

FITCHBURG—Catcher Moran, who has been with the Philadelphia Nationals for the last few seasons, has received what he describes as a good offer to play with the Federal League in Pittsburgh next season. Moran is spending the winter in this city.

HOPPE LEADING PETERSON

ST. LOUIS—W. F. Hoppe, ball-line billiard champion, won the first block of his match with Charles Peterson of St. Louis here Monday night, scoring 400 points at 18.2 ball-line to Peterson's 383. Peterson's best run was 92; that of the champion 61.

N. Y. A. C. ELECTION TONIGHT

NEW YORK—Members of the New York Athletic Club vote tonight for officers for the current year. W. H. Page, the present incumbent, is being opposed for reelection.

Dec. 27 defeated Grimsby, who occupy a very respectable position on the table, by 4 goals to 0.

They are now third on the table and are likely to drop a little further. Leeds City, who are relatively in a better position than either, Hull City or Woolwich Arsenal, having played one game fewer and secured 27 points against the 28 of the leading clubs, won twice against Fulham during the holidays, but lost to Glossop on Dec. 27, and now occupy fourth place on the table.

Blackburn Rovers had reason to be satisfied with their holiday work which left them once again with a clear lead over all the other teams in the First League, although only by a solitary point. They had a fairly easy program, however. For Christmas and Boxing day their opponents were Preston North End, who occupied the other end of the table with only three victories to their credit in 18 matches. Naturally the Rovers seized the opportunity to improve their goal average.

In the first match they scored 5 goals to 0, and in the second 5 goals to 1, but in their concluding match of the week against Liverpool they were only able to draw, the score being 3 goals all. Of the 13 games scored for them Shrewsbury was responsible for seven. Manchester United on the other hand, lost twice and won once during the week. Everton, who, a short time ago were anyone's men and had some huge scores registered against them, defeated the United first at Manchester by 1 goal to 0, then at Everton by 5 goals to 0 but, following these fine performances, were defeated by Preston North End at Preston by 1 goal to 0.

Manchester United finished the week by defeating Sheffield Wednesday and as Sunderland had to set against their victory at Burnley by 1 goal to 0 on Christmas day, a draw with the same club on the following day and a defeat at the hands of Newcastle United on Dec. 27 by 2 goals to 1, the United

MORE FRESHMEN COARSMEN WANTED

Capt. Quentin Reynolds of the Harvard varsity crew is dissatisfied over the small number of freshmen that have turned out for the voluntary rowing, and a call has been issued for more. The coaches are particularly desirous of having some heavy men of the football type. Voluntary rowing, which started last week, will continue about four weeks, or until the opening of the spring term. Coach Wray is giving particular attention to coaching the men individually on the machines and in the tank.

HUMPHRIES AND V-SAIER SIGNED

CHICAGO—Victor Saier, the Chicago club first baseman, whose favor for the Federal league has been rumored for a week, has sent in contract for three years with the local National team to President Murphy.

A three-year contract signed by Albert Humphries was also received by Murphy. Humphries was reported as being sought by the Federals.

TRINITY TRACK DATES ARRANGED

HARTFORD, Conn.—Dates for the Trinity track team were announced Monday as follows:

April 25, Pennsylvania relay meet at Philadelphia.
May 2, University of Maine at Orono, Me.
May 2, University of Hartford, 10, Wesleyan at Hartford; 21 to 23, New England Intercollegiate.

GROH SIGNS WITH CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, O.—Second Baseman Groh of the Cincinnati National League has signed a contract to play with Cincinnati for the next three seasons. Groh exhibited three very liberal offers from different Federal league clubs, but refused them all.

ALL YOUNG GIANTS SIGNED

NEW YORK—The New York National League Baseball Club has received the signed contract of Catcher Elmer Johnson, drafted from the Omaha club. Secretary Foster announces that all the young Giants have now signed contracts for next season.

TWO SCHEDULES APPROVED FOR HARVARD TEAMS

Eight engagements for the Harvard varsity and freshman indoor track teams and five for the second varsity hockey seven have been approved by the athletic council as follows:

TRACK TEAMS
Jan. 24, Coast Artillery meet; 31, Irish-American A. C. meet.
Feb. 7, R. A. A. meet; 20, winter carnival; 22, R. I. Artillery meet in Providence; 28, New England championships.
March 7, relay carnival, in New York.
April 10, Pennsylvania relay carnival, in Philadelphia.

THE HOCKEY SEVEN
Jan. 21, St. Mark's, at Southboro; 24, Lowell Textile, at Cambridge.
Feb. 4, Middlesex, at Concord; 11, Andover, at Andover; 21, Exeter, at Exeter.

In addition, the Harvard athletic committee has approved the appointments of Lawrence M. Lombard '17 of Newburyport, as manager and assistant manager of the freshman track team.

The appointment of H. E. Reeves '12, who caught on the varsity nine two years ago and coached last year's successful freshman team, as coach of the 1917 baseball team was also approved by the committee.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA WINS AT CRICKET

LONDON—The cricket match between South Australia and New South Wales ended in an easy victory for the former. South Australia scored 189 runs in the first innings and 118 in the second innings, Massie taking 6 wickets in first innings for 68 runs and 4 in the second for 57 runs.

New South Wales made 297 runs in the first innings and 12 in the second for the loss of one wicket, thus winning the match by 9 wickets. Their principal scorers were Collins with 111 and Bardsley with 79.

COLUMBIA WANTS FOOTBALL

NEW YORK—Football was the main subject at Columbia University today, following the publication in the student paper, the Spectator, that the University Athletic Association cannot live without it. The faculty barred football several years ago.

SIX DIVISIONS IN COMPETITION AT PINEHURST

R. M. Purvea of Woodland Golf Club Wins the Low Score Medal in Qualifying Round of Winter Golf League

MRS. DUTTON IN TIE

PINEHURST, N. C.—Match play started today in the annual championship tournament of the Winter Golf League with the 96 players who qualified at medal play Monday taking part in six divisions.

High scores were the rule in Monday's qualification round. Heading the qualification round was R. M. Purvea of the Woodland, Mass., club, with a card of 88. Four strokes further down the line W. J. McDonald of the Calumet Club of Chicago divided honors with George C. Dutton of Belmont, Mass.

The others who qualified in the first division were: L. T. Boyd, Milwaukee; T. B. Boyd, Bellerive, St. Louis; L. Hamilton, Englewood, N. J.; E. M. Alexander, Fox Hills, L. I.; J. J. Hazen, Oakwood, L. I.; Harold Slater, Fox Hills, L. I.; T. A. Ashley, Woodland, Mass.; Z. T. Miller, Dunwoody, N. Y.; J. D. Plummer, Springfield, Mass.; J. A. Moore, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Lorenzo Daniels, Richmond Country Club, New York; T. T. Ruchmore, Garden City, L. I., and R. P. Hamlock, Fox Hills, N. Y.

In the qualification round of the women's division, Mrs. George C. Dutton of Belmont, Mass., tied for the gross score with Mrs. Herbert L. Jilison of the Belknap Country Club, New Hampshire. Mrs. Dutton won the afternoon playoff. Mrs. H. Walker of Boston won the net trophy with a card of 73 gross, 28 handicap and 45 net.

WEEGHMAN HAS SIGNED 21 MEN

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Charles Weeghman, one of the owners of the Chicago Federal League Baseball Club, and William Walker, his partner, were here Monday consulting with E. E. Gates of counsel for the league. J. Edward Krause, president of the Indianapolis team, was present at the conference. The promoters declared that only routine business was discussed at the meeting. Weeghman asserted he had signed 21 players of major league ability, but that if it was found necessary some of the men would be transferred to other cities of the circuit to strengthen the teams. J. B. Tinker, manager of the Chicago club, who had expected to accompany Weeghman, was detained in Chicago. Weeghman and Walker departed late at night for Pittsburgh, where they expected to meet President J. A. Gilmore.

BOWDOIN VOTES AGAINST RELAY

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The Bowdoin college athletic council Monday evening passed a vote that the council was opposed to a relay race for the championship of Maine, such as is proposed by the management of the Boston Athletic Association. Another vote was passed instructing the manager of the track team to do his best to arrange a relay race for the B. A. A. meet with University of Maine or Bates.

The proposition for a dual indoor or outdoor meet with Bates was laid on the table, pending the receipt of an estimate of expense from the managers. The council voted that it was opposed to the plan for a Maine intercollegiate indoor meet.

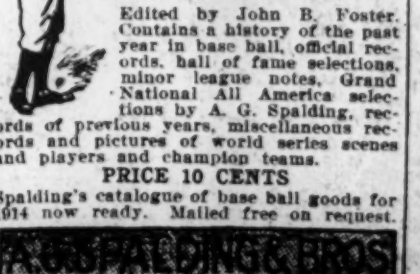
DARTMOUTH WILL RUN PENN MAY 9

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth will meet the University of Pennsylvania in their second annual dual track meet in Philadelphia May 9 next, putting Pennsylvania, it seems, in a permanent place on the Green's schedule.

Dartmouth will run in the New England intercollegiate, May 3, and one week later in the national intercollegiate. The Green will also be represented at the Penn relay carnival.

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC STORE OUT TO-DAY

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD FOR 1914
Edited by John B. Foster. Contains a history of the past year in base ball, official records, hall of fame selections, minor league notes, Grand National All America selections by A. G. Spalding, records and pictures of world series scenes and players and champion teams.
PRICE 10 CENTS
Spalding's catalogue of base ball goods for 1914 now ready. Mailed free on request.



TEN RUNNERS START TRAINING FOR RELAY TEAMS

With 10 runners named to compose the varsity relay training table, Harvard indoor teams began to take definite shape today and from now until the end of the indoor season the best of the quarter-mile and half-mile runners will have daily training.

This will be increased within the next two weeks as other men on the squad develop into varsity material. The list includes five runners on the short distance relay team and five on the long distance outfit.

The 390-yard men are Capt. William A. Barron '14, Alexander Biddle '16 and E. W. Mahan '16. The 780-yard men are F. W. Capper '15, H. G. MacLure '16, William J. Bingham '16, Eric P. Stone '15 and John C. Rock '15.

The selection made for training table assignments undoubtedly will constitute the relay teams which will represent Harvard in the indoor meets this winter. The short distance team is expected to stand as selected—Barron, Rollins, Biddle and Mahan. Barron ran the varsity short distance last year and both Rollins and Biddle were on the freshman four.

For the long distance team there are five strong contenders in the field and it is difficult to eliminate any one of them. The final choice, however, will probably be Capper, MacLure, Bingham and Rock.

BOWLING SCORES

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE
Winthrop Y. C. 511 500 546-1617
Newtowne Club 490 524 581-1505
Colonial Club 490 419 437-1316
Dudley Club 466 521 450-1467
Boston A. A. 502 536 501-1529
Arlington B. C. 478 408 520-1436

SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE
Winthrop Y. C. 452 475 555-1482
Newtowne Club 459 434 509-1422

CITY HALL LEAGUE
Park 1 448 418 432-1298
Assessors 2 490 419 437-1316
Assessors 3 400 418 392-1192
Surveys 407 405 389-1291
Street Com. 434 405 423-1282
City Clerk 38 421 389-1103
Water Income 411 486 477-1374
Public Works 418 401 441-1239

NEWSPAPER LEAGUE

American 425 404 494-1413
Globe 24 437 425 420-1302
Monitor 472 420 450-1348
Herald 24 422 439 444-1205
Transcript 462 448 459-1360
Herald 1st 425 502 432-1320
Transcript won rollout.
Post 442 501 451-1334
Globe 1st 430 490 529-1419

FARRELL SIGNS HARRY WILLIAMS

NEW YORK—President Farrell of the New York American league club has received the signed contract of Harry Williams, the first baseman who was purchased from the Galveston (Texas league) club early last August. Williams is spending the winter at Omaha, Neb. The club has released Pitcher Martin to the New London club of the Eastern Association. Martin was with Jersey City for a time last year.

GERSHAL AND CONNORS WIN

NEW YORK—William Gershal and William Connors were the winners in Monday's games of the National class B amateur 18.2 ballline billiard tournament here, Gershal defeating F. Lowenthal 300 to 215 and Connors winning from G. P. B. Clark, 300 to 289.

MONTGOMERY WINS TITLE

NEW YORK—Sidney Montgomery today holds the honor of being the first fencer to win an American title with the foils following his victory in the novice class here Monday night. He is a member of the N. Y. Turn Verein.

ENGEL SIGNS WITH WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON—Pitcher Engel has signed his contract for next season with the Washington Americans, making the third player Clark Griffith has under contract for 1914.

PENN BATTERIES OUT


PHILADELPHIA—Candidates for battery positions on the University of Pennsylvania baseball team began work in the gymnasium Monday. Ten pitchers and six catchers reported to Coach Thomas. Among them Avery, Minds and Armstrong of the football squad.

FEDERALS SIGN TWO PLAYERS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—T. Easterly, catcher of the Chicago Americans, and Arthur Krueger, outfielder of the Los Angeles Coast league team, have signed contracts with the Kansas City Federal club made an offer to Midkiff.

MIDKIFF SIGNS CONTRACT

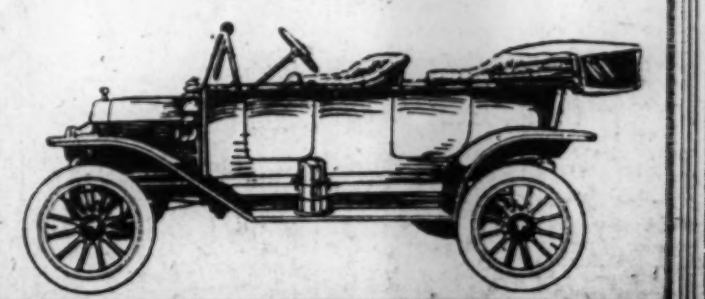
BALTIMORE, Md.—Ezra Midkiff of the Baltimore International league club, has signed a contract with that club. It was reported that the Kansas City Federal club had made an offer to Midkiff.



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THE HOME FORUM

Interior of a Homesteader's Cabin

That modern "homesteading," or "taking up a claim," in the American West is different from what it was to the earliest pioneers may be assumed from the following passage found in some letters of a woman homesteader in Wyoming to the folks back home. The letters are published in the Atlantic Monthly. She writes:

"Every log in my house is as straight as a pine can grow. Each room has a window and a door on the east side and the south room has two windows on the south wall with space between with a heater, which is one of the fire burn, grate front so I can see the fire burn. It is almost as good as a fireplace. The logs are unheaved outside because I like the rough finish, but inside the walls are perfectly square and smooth. The cracks in the walls are snugly filled with 'daubing' and then the walls are covered with heavy gray building paper, which makes the room very warm, and I really like the appearance. I had two rolls of wall paper with a bold rose pattern. By being very careful I was able to cut out enough of the roses, which are divided in their choice of color as to whether they should be red, yellow or pink, to

make a border about 18 inches from the ceiling. They brighten up the wall and the gray paper is fine to hang pictures upon. Those you have sent us make our room very attractive. The woodwork is stained a walnut brown, oil finish, and the floor is stained and oiled just like it. In the corners by the stove and before the windows we take our comfort."

Failure a Teacher

Every failure teaches a man something if he will learn.—Dickens.

Americans and Their Songs

Discussing the criticism that spontaneous song among American people is less and less heard, a writer in Musical America says that teachers can help build up the habit of singing if they insist that the words of all songs used in school be perfectly committed to memory. The reason Americans do not sing is because they have so few true folk songs, the simple songs that have grown up with the people from their infancy. With the possible exception of

the songs of Stephen Foster, which as southern songs do not express the life of all the people, there are no songs which are known to everybody. There are no songs used by working men over common tasks, such as the heave-ho of sailors, for example, although experiment is said to prove that all sorts of common tasks done to music go much better than they do without it. If certain songs were known to all the people, they would be sung by groups spontaneously, whereas one may hesitate to sing alone in this informal way. On the other hand if

children really learn the words of school songs thoroughly little by little the best of them will gain currency and out of the large stock of music which the modern school music book draws upon the songs which really appeal to the common heart will gradually be known far and wide through constant repetition and there will grow up a body of good popular songs. Then we shall hear these songs sung by people at work and at play. They will become folk songs in a true sense since they will gain their general use through a process of natural se-

lection, as one may say. They will express the taste or thought of the people and will be the next best thing to songs made of and for and by the people. Indeed the composite nature of American society perhaps makes it inevitable that its popular songs should be drawn from a wide body of national music from other lands.

God the Foundation

God is not the founder of religion, but the foundation.—William Watson.

Builders Once a Traveling Fraternity

What is the origin of the secret signs and passwords of the Freemasons? It lies far back in the days when the actual builders of houses were a traveling fraternity, the Daily Chronicle (London) says. It would have occupied too much time to test the skill of the thousands of masons who flocked, say, from the north of England to the building of Westminster Abbey. So the device was hit upon, when a young mason passed his apprenticeship, of endowing him with signs and passwords which he was sworn not to disclose to the stranger. The master-mason had thus an easy task when he came to select his men for an out-of-the-way job. The exclusion of women does not seem to have been a rule with the early Freemasons. In the ancient "Constitution of Masonry" in the archives of the lodge at York, the initiation service distinctly refers to "he or she that is to be made a mason," and indeed it was not until the institution of the Grand Lodges in the eighteenth century that the rule against women was enforced. The ban never extended to Spain, where women were and are admitted to the lodges on equal terms with men.

GOD RULES MEN'S AFFAIRS AND ALL IS WELL

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE secret of true living lies in willingness to let God rule us. In the proportion that mortals do this they are overcoming sin and growing in the knowledge of the truth. No man has ever been more amenable to the divine rule than Jesus; he was at all times submissive to the Father's will, recognizing that that will is the perfect embodiment of all good. No one has yet found a better way to meet the false belief of earthly cares and sorrows than he did; and we may well

follow his example in his clear sense of obligation to God for every blessing. One cannot study the Sermon on the Mount without being impressed with the fact that it is a great proclamation of the inseparable relation between God and man. From it we learn this simple lesson fraught with wonderful comfort to all—that the Father knows all that his children are in need of, and that when they seek first His kingdom and His righteousness He proves Himself to be the most loving benefactor, and there will be given the joyous consciousness that all may share fully in His blessings. Once we catch even a glimpse of this beneficence, there will be a desire to recognize the beauty and the harmony and the perfect justice of God's supreme moral sovereignty, and to surrender to His loving ministrations. All the light and the guidance that men need for their salvation is here today; it has never been less and never will be more than it is now: God was never less than God; good has always been real and eternal, and evil nothing but an image in mortal mind. So, if men want to be governed aright, there is one unerring, unfailing guide, obedience to which is the road to eternal life.

It is impossible to overestimate the results that flow from a conscious recognition of God's rule in the hearts of men. Its universal acceptance would regenerate humanity. All mortal concepts and standards of morality would be reversed, and there would be such an

uncovering and destruction of merely human desires as to bring heaven to earth. This is what humanity needs; it is the aim and end of religious worship and observance. If we want to be rightly self-governed we shall first of all acknowledge God as our best friend, and then we shall ask: Whose servant am I? Under whose rule and away do I live? What is my highest motive? To what or to whom do I render the most homage? The answers to these questions will indicate where we stand mentally and morally. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and author of its text-book, writes that "Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love." In another passage she affirms that "When man is governed by God, the ever-present Mind who understands all things, man knows that with God all things are possible" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 106, 180). These definitions are in strict harmony with the teaching and example of Christ Jesus, and they have been and are being proved in the experience of many who today are rejoicing in the benefits that follow a knowledge of the truth.

This divine government finds its sphere of operations everywhere. We have to more right to place a limitation upon it than we have to think that God is a respecter of persons and partial in bestowing His goodness. The truth is,

if we would only know it, that as man is made in God's image and is therefore spiritual, every individual can legitimately claim to be heir to the government of Spirit, which means the dethronement of every false belief, of all sin, of everything indeed that produces sin, disease and death. This government that makes for the good of man is spiritual—it is the rule of divine Mind, the reign of harmony. Let no one imagine that this is not practical—it is impossible that it can be anything else. It is true that Christian Science is often spoken of as idealism, but it is the ideal that alone is real and permanent and it works out just in this way:

If a physical sufferer turns to this Science of Christianity he will begin first of all to correct his thoughts. He will learn that because his thinking has hitherto been based on a misunderstanding of God and man he has been governed by so-called material law and has believed that human effort and devices would give him the relief he needs. Once he awakens to the hopelessness of this and turns to the spiritual his condition begins to improve; he is healed; he has exchanged one rule for another and begun to place himself under spiritual law, the law of God, good, of Life and Truth. In the presence of this rule and this law no disease, no error, no discord can exist. It is the rule of Love, which comes to man's help whenever man is prepared in all humility to accept it. No man ever made the "great

surrender" to infinite Mind without in turn receiving a hundredfold blessings. And in Christian Science there are higher and richer blessings than the restoration of physical health. A better understanding of God is gained; there is a deep sense of spiritual truth; and there is a conscious realization of improved mental faculties, a wider vision, a more expanded concept of man's opportunities for good and a keener desire to be active in all that helps to bring in the true brotherhood of man.

CITY BOY'S FARM DREAM FULFILLED

WITH an imposing stretch of buildings and lawn and gardens pictured across the top of the page an article in Suburban Life describes how a small boy who loved his Uncle Billy's farm grew up to have a farm of his own. It was partly Uncle Billy of course who made the summer visits to farmland so wonderful. Hardly had one arrived than the orders were, "Now, young man, take off those store clothes and get ready to earn your dinner. You get up on to that old mare and if you let her step on a single corn hill you sha'n't have a mite to eat." Half giggling, half overcome by the weight of responsibility, presently a solemn-faced lad was slowly threading the rustling aisles of the corn stop of the old mare who knew every step of the way and never touched a corn hill. Indeed she would have steered a straighter course if the little clutching fingers had let go her reins, looped at the end round the handle of the cultivator.

For what is a farm without a woodlot? Delight in toil went into the place, and the wisdom that comes from interested study of any problem. They do not specialize in any produce but have a fair showing of all that makes a real farm. They find they can run the place, selling a little produce and drawing from it most of their food, all their rent, etc., with a small balance to the good at the end of the year. They think every one who wants a country home could have this simple success, with all the happiness which goes along with it, to the real lovers of country life.

Suffrage Study Room

A suffrage study room for women in the Chicago public library has been announced by the librarian, Henry E. Legler, because of the demand for suffrage literature since the women of Illinois were granted partial suffrage.

Actions Count

Every man feels instinctively that all the beautiful sentiments in the world weigh less than a single lovely action.—Lowell.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

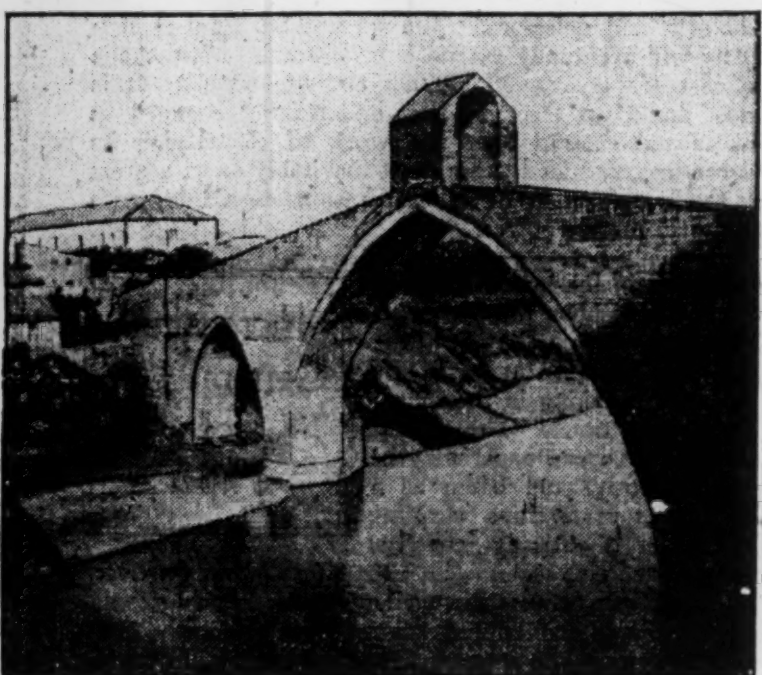
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ROMAN BRIDGE, MARTORELL, SPAIN



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

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PROFESSOR TAFT ON MISSIONARIES

PROF. WILLIAM H. TAFT, out of his experience as to the conduct of missions in the Philippines, writes high praise of missionaries in general in the Youth's Companion. He declares that the men and women sent out on this delicate and difficult work are almost always persons of high devotion, strong character and often marked abilities. They become practiced in all the ways of the best diplomacy. They have much at stake, and they learn how to be wise as serpents and harmless as doves, under conditions where it would seem as if hasty or indignant action might be excused. They know what their true service is and they aim to reach their ends through self-control and self-sacrifice. Their purpose is so much higher than self that they have learned the great secret of true conciliation, which is to subdue self. They learn the language of the country where they are at work, they study the customs and the people, they enter into sympathetic relations, they win the confidence of the people, whether converts or not. This form of international friendship, Professor Taft thinks, is an important aid to world unity. He even says that the statesmanship developed by the heads

of the great missionary fields is resorted to by the governments in need. The wisdom of the missionary developed in his high service is of aid to his adopted country in forwarding the general good. Their methods are practical and Professor Taft says that what he saw of the working of the missionary missions in the Philippines completely changed his former views as to their usefulness in spreading Christian civilization.

Joy of Activity

The happiest thing that can befall us is to have work given us that requires us to be true to ourselves and that will count in large benefits to others. A child of God who is not glad in simply being alive and in doing the work He has appointed is an anomaly. Joy is the natural expression of the soul's delight in receiving and giving.—Lucy Larcom.

True Philosophy

Where true philosophy has been allowed to occupy our minds, no vain and empty anxieties can gain admission.—Anna Van Schurman.

DAILY LIFE IN SECOND CENTURY B. C.

THAT there is no new thing under the sun is proved when archeologists turn up in the rubbish heaps of Egypt, as they have done lately, unmistakable evidence that a highly organized civilization existed in Egypt in the second century B. C. Egyptians registered their land, both private and state-owned, by a remarkably complete system, made legal contracts for the exchange of property, and registered these formally, whilst they brought letter writing into daily practice amongst all classes of those days. Nothing is said, however, of a penny post, or of how they managed to deliver their letters. A letter from a naughty boy is found, whining over having been left at home when his father went to town; another letter from another son begs his mother to forgive him for some misdemeanor, and numerous others are precisely as our short notes of today, sometimes on business and oftener invitations, congratulations or appointments for future meetings, and one amusing one contains the oft-repeated warning to beware of money lenders.

second century, which were popular and much frequented; they also had pawn-brokers who apparently plied a busy trade. These records which have, in the form of papyrus, lain dormant from light and air right through the centuries, are human documents of the most interesting kind. Trivialities, most of them, but of vivid interest to the writers, they show in a simple way how little difference time has effected in the manners and life of mankind.

Under the Olives

Oh, that I were lying under the olives,
Lying alone among the anemones!
Shell-colored blossoms they bloom and
searlet,
Far under stretches of silver woodland,
Flame in the delicate shade of the olives.

—Mrs. Woods.

God's Giving

In every act, consciously and devoutly done for God's sake, God gives Himself in the act; not after it and in reward of it, but in it.—Phillips Brooks.

HOLLAND'S RISE TO FREEDOM IN 1813

THE people of Holland have been celebrating the centenary of their freedom, the centenary of 1813. Some portion of the history of the time during which Holland was staggering under the yoke of French domination, and Napoleon Bonaparte was saying, "Holland is French; she is French forever; no effort that man can make will take her from France," is given in an editorial in the Times (London). The writer says:

In the winter of 1794-5 Pichegru and Moreau overran Holland and set up the Batavian republic. From that time until the return of her old princely house from their long exile in England the hand of her French masters lay heavy upon Holland. No country, except perhaps Prussia, suffered more cruelly from Napoleon's exactions. In some ways she suffered worst of all, for she was a commercial state depending upon her trade, and the war with England into which she was reluctantly forced, together with the rigid application of the Emperor's "continental system" brought her to the verge of ruin. So unbearable was the French opposition that Louis Napoleon, whom his brother made King of Holland in 1806, ran away from his throne after four years' reign and left his imperial brother to grind the faces of the Dutch himself.

Napoleon did not hesitate, and annexed the kingdom to his empire. The introduction of French customs officers, the "inscription martiale," and the heavy French taxation deepened the Dutch hatred of the foreign yoke. But Napoleon had made up his mind never to relax his grip upon their land. He understood, as England did, that her subjection was indispensable to his domination of the Continent. So early as 1800 he told Roederer, in one of those expansive conversations in which his real mind is sometimes disclosed, that the position of the smaller states—Switzerland, Holland and Belgium—was irrevocably settled; that a Stadtholder in Holland would be as bad as a Bourbon in the Faubourg St. Antoine; and that France would make war on all the powers rather than suffer the office to be revived. England's demand for the evacuation of Holland was amongst the chief causes of the breach of the Treaty of Amiens, and she made that demand a

cardinal feature in the Third Coalition. To his brother Louis, Napoleon declared that England's fleets should find "nothing but rocks of iron" in the Scheldt, and that this river "was as important to France as the Thames to England." Even in that curious attempt, which he made after the first day of the "Battle of the Nations," to initiate negotiations through his prisoner, Count Merveldt, he remembered Holland, and intimated that he had serious objections to restoring her independence.

She owes the recovery of her ancient liberties to very different hands. It was Wintzingerode's Cossacks whose appearance, early in November, was the first signal for the national uprising. Bulow and his Prussians followed fast. On Nov. 16 a revolution broke out in Amsterdam. The movement spread rapidly to the other great towns. The French were powerless to resist. A provisional government was established; the national independence was proclaimed, and the Prince of Orange invited to return. He landed at Scheveningen Nov. 30, entered Amsterdam Dec. 2, and issued his proclamation to the people four days later.

The kingfisher's way of building its nest is very unusual. The bird chooses a steep bank over a river or lake. It digs an opening rather larger than its body and keeps excavating for five or sometimes even eight feet. At the end of the long passage a larger place is dug

and this is filled roughly with small limbs and twigs and lined with feathers from the bird's own thick coat. Even when you have found the opening of the nest it is not easy to locate the nest, for the passage often changes its direction. Usually the nest is so deep in the earth that the young birds cannot even be heard cheeping. This is why the kingfisher builds in this way, to protect its young. They wait long before coming out to fly, but they get strong by walking up and down in the passage and sometimes they may be seen at the entrance of the nest running to meet the big birds who come in with food. When they begin to fly they usually go flapping awkwardly to the nearest limb of a tree. You may sometimes see a whole row of little kingfishers sitting solemnly on a limb waiting for the parent birds to come with food.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Kingfisher Digs Its Nest

The kingfisher's way of building its nest is very unusual. The bird chooses a steep bank over a river or lake. It digs an opening rather larger than its body and keeps excavating for five or sometimes even eight feet. At the end of the long passage a larger place is dug

DR. BRIDGES AS VERSIFICATOR REGIS

THE first fruits of Robert Bridges' appointment to the ancient office of poet laureate, has been published in the Times (London) by the express desire of King George, to whom the poem was addressed. Dr. Bridges has, in choosing for his first verses to the King a Christian festival instead of a state occasion, reverted to the privileges belonging to his earliest predecessor, the "Versificator Regis." To this personage belonged the right of addressing his monarch on any and all festive occasions. His title is of far greater antiquity by several centuries than that of poet laureate, for he flourished and wrote in the time of the Plantagenets. Dr. Bridges has reverted as well to the old rhythm and the central pause, and has cast his poem in the style of the fourteenth century. Every one will agree that the poem is felicitous and gracious, sincere, individual, and delightful. It is headed, "Christmas Eve," "Pax hominibus bonae voluntatis," and reads:

A frosty Christmas eve 'when the stars were shining
Fared I forth alone 'where westward falls the hill
And from many a village 'in the water'd valley
Distant music reached me 'peals of bells a-ringing:
The constellated sounds 'ran sprinkling on earth's floor
As the dark vault above 'with stars was spangled o'er.

Then sped my thought to keep 'that first Christmas of all
When the shepherds watching 'by their folds ere the dawn
Heard music in the fields 'and marvelling could not tell
Whether it were angels 'or the bright stars singing.

Now blessed be the towers 'that crown England so fair
That stand up strong in prayer 'unto God for our souls:
Blessed be their founders 'said I and our country-folk
Who are ringing for Christ 'in the bellies tonight
With arms lifted to clutch 'the rattling ropes that race
Into the dark above 'and the mad romping din.

But to me heard afar 'it was heavenly music
Angels' songs comforting 'as the comfort of Christ
When he spoke tenderly 'to his sorrowful flock:
The old words came to me 'by the riches of time
Mellow'd and transfigured 'as I stood on the hill
Hark'ning in the aspect 'of th' eternal silence.

Today's Puzzle

DECAPITATIONS

Upon my whole sits a youth like you,
Who makes my second so clear and true.
Instead of third you more might know,
You'll find in the next an old time no.
When you come to the final letter,
And in English there's none does better.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Share

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, January 13, 1914

Germany and the Kiel Canal

THE news that the work of widening and deepening the Kiel Canal is nearing completion draws attention once again to the naval status of Germany. Whilst the nominal object of the undertaking was to allow the passage of dreadnoughts from the Baltic to the North Sea, the admiralty have evidently equipped the canal with a view to meeting any emergency which may arise in the future. The German "bolt hole" to the open sea, when the present work is finished, will certainly be something more than the "narrow thread" it was before, and the securing of a free passage to the North Sea, in peace and war, from her ports on the Baltic, increases very greatly Germany's strength as a naval power. These steady persistent efforts of Germany to secure her independence as a naval power and the effectiveness of her fleet are viewed in many quarters with suspicion. It must be admitted that they have been at the root of much of the ill-defined irritation that has characterized so largely the attitude of the United Kingdom. An increasing number of people in Great Britain, however, are coming to recognize that some consideration is to be given to Germany's repeated assurances that her labors are directed toward defense and not toward aggression, that German commerce is vast and increasing, and that in spite of changing views, civilization does still believe protection for such commerce to be necessary. These people are coming to see, moreover, that the German statesman is only doing what the British statesman would do in his place, and indeed that they themselves would regard as an unpardonable blunder the failure on his part to do this. Above all, perhaps, they are coming to attach due weight to the fact that, in spite of all her military and naval activities, Germany has kept the peace for forty years.

A great moral philosopher once laid it down that the only way to appreciate, in their true meaning and proportion, the actions of another, was to put oneself in his place. Whilst there is not a word to be said from the point of view of true reason or morality for the steady increase in armaments, everywhere observable today, still the great fundamental truth about the "beam" and the "mote" is radical, and its application in this connection cannot be escaped.

Interest in the Small Motor Car

IT WOULD appear from information published with regard to the New York automobile show that expected public interest in the smaller and cheaper car has been realized. Not much of a definite character had been known with reference to the smaller car up to the opening of this exhibition, beyond the fact that several concerns were engaged in turning out models of the type that has long been in public thought. It is a matter of common press report now that crowds flocked around the cars turned out by the establishments alluded to. About each booth where a car was selling up to \$750, we are told, the congestion was so great that it was with difficulty one could obtain a satisfactory look at the new productions.

This is practically the first year of the smaller type of car—the first year, that is, in which the smaller type is presented in various makes and models and in such a manner as to give an air of permanency to this branch of the motor industry. There are two distinct classes of the smaller car, the automobile and cycle types. The latter are built with narrow tread and low wheels, and are chiefly enlargements of the motorcycle; the former are constructed on the general lines of the big touring cars, but are much lighter in construction.

It is only reasonable that interest in the new motors should be great. Many thousands of people who feel that the big touring car—the standard make and size of automobile—is beyond them, are looking hopefully for an automatic vehicle that will at once suit their taste and fit their purse. In all probability the next few months will see the smaller cars on exhibition and sale everywhere, and equally probable is it that these vehicles will next summer be found, like the larger types, testing the good roads of the country and the vigilance of those empowered to enforce the speed limit.

Personnel of Utilities Commissions

FACTS very near the surface and patent even to superficial observers indicate that to commissions vested with combined administrative, legislative and judicial powers is to be entrusted increasing supervision of corporations in the United States. Nation, states and cities are sharing in the trend. Industrial and commercial as well as transportation agencies are to come within the purview of the new governmental creations. Old lines of demarcation as between public and private monopolies are being wiped out. Social control is being extended, and society is finding it necessary to devise and to operate a new mechanism in doing the desired work.

This being so, the personnel of the commissions nominated by executives or elected by voters becomes an important matter to reflect upon and to shape. A sufficient period of time has passed since the first of these commissions was established to furnish some guidance for the future. Reliance cannot be put upon politicians as either intelligent or disinterested enough for the duties of the place. Comparatively few of them have been elected, and fewer still nominated. Lawyers of character and ability of course are useful in advising upon legal phases of issues coming before these boards. Business men with constructive civic vision and high ethical standards are extremely serviceable in defending public interests when large problems of finance are to be passed upon. Trained social workers, who have specialized in all the fields of research that go along with study of government on its theoretical and its practical sides and who know actual conditions throughout the business and transportation world, these also make admirable members of public utilities commissions.

But there is another type of trained citizen for whom President Humphreys of Stevens Institute has been making a plea lately.

That is the engineer. His training for community service has been most rigorous. He has used a method of research which habituates him to truth seeking and truth telling. He is conversant with ways and means of solving many of the problems of public works construction. His professional code of ethics hardens him to resist temptations that men of other types find it difficult to resist.

One thing is certain, that the public utilities commission of tomorrow is to have greater diversity in its personnel than the commission of today. Executives, who appoint, will probably first see the necessity of this. Voters, who elect, will come to it later, but, we think, none the less surely.

PRESIDENT W. D. LEWIS of the farmers' union of Texas appears to be on perfectly safe ground in telling the agriculturists of his state that they can double their corn crop next year, and he appears also to be taking a rational position in urging them to do so. It requires only a casual survey of Texas' agricultural resources and statistics to see that the acreage sown in corn last year could be easily multiplied by two. It is because that fact is so obvious, and because failing to take full advantage of its opportunities is so costly to Texas, that Mr. Lewis proposes to make a campaign among the farmers in support of his views. Not only does he intend to travel through the state personally for the purpose of advocating a larger corn crop, but he promises to instruct every farmers' union lecturer in the state to take part in the movement.

There is opportunity for interesting and not altogether unprofitable speculation in this step on the part of a man of wide practical experience in agriculture. It has almost become trite to say that the soil of the United States is not cultivated any year in any state to any point bordering even remotely on its acreage capacity. In fact it has become known as a discreditable fact that the farmers of the United States are getting smaller crop returns from the soil than the farmers of the older countries of the world, even when the acreage cultivated is the same. Suppose that campaigns such as that now proposed for Texas were instituted and successfully prosecuted in all the states of the American Union, North, South, East and West, is it to be imagined that there would be a shortage of foodstuffs anywhere, that the price of foodstuffs would anywhere approach or go beyond the average purchasing power of consumers?

The Texas episode, like many others, simply serves to confirm in the breasts of many the conviction that the magnificent soil inheritance of the people of the United States is not being put to the best use. The almost authoritative declaration that the corn crop of Texas can be doubled next year carries with it the natural inference that last year the farmers of Texas cultivated only half a corn crop. Assuming this condition for all crops and for all states, it is easy to see how the matter stands, and how unsatisfactory it should be to a right-thinking people.

THIRTY-THREE third-class cities in Pennsylvania are now striving for first-class administration under commission rule.

INVESTIGATION of prison conditions in the United States should be far less emotional than thorough and constructive.

Welcome Settlement With Colombia

IT is not going a bit farther than the fact warrants to say that the announcement from Washington of a near and an amicable and mutually satisfactory settlement of the Panama affair between the government of the United States and the government of Colombia is one of the pleasantest, whether national or international, that has been made in a long time. If its full promise be fulfilled—if the settlement be of such a character as to convince the smaller republic of the absolute integrity of the larger, both as to intent and performance—it should, and we believe it will, take its place beside the Cuban adjustment as another and an everlasting monument to the national honor of the United States.

Even in the negotiations now drawing apparently to a happy close, it seems, there has not been for some time any question as to the equities involved in the case. There is no necessity for a discussion on the merits of the matter here or elsewhere. A moral verdict holding the United States to strict accountability in the premises has long since been handed down. Let it be admitted that no wrong to Colombia was intended in the first place, that its own unfriendly and stubborn attitude toward an enterprise in which the United States was deeply interested compelled procedure of an extraordinary kind. Let everything connected with the creation of the republic of Panama and the acquisition of the Canal Zone by the United States be committed now to the arbitrament of history. Of far greater moment is it at present that the United States, with all the calmness of perspective that has come with the eventful decade just passed, should make such reparation to an offended neighbor as that neighbor, also tranquilized by time, is willing to accept and gives assurance of accepting in good faith and in good feeling.

The United States cannot afford to be less than fair, less than generous, less than magnanimous, to Colombia, having in mind honor and its own relation to all the nations and all the peoples of the western world. The size of the individual neighbor should never for an instant be considered when the question involved is one of open and honest dealing. Perhaps the worst thing that could happen to the United States would be the taking of any course in this connection tending to justify a belief, too prevalent to the south, that the nation is influenced for the most part by selfishness and self-seeking; perhaps the very best thing that could happen would be the adoption of a policy which would show Central and South America, and all the world, that it neither seeks nor will take unfair advantage of the poor or weak in the family of nations. The Colombian settlement should be one of which the people of the United States may be proud for all time.

THERE are signs in many directions of a desire to increase directness in political contests by stepping boldly from the direct primary to the direct election.

GOVERNMENT without lawsuits is not a particularly new idea, but this does not prevent it from being a good one.

Doubling the Corn Crop of Texas

TAKING into account the mileage to be equipped and the problems to be dealt with, it may be said that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company is at present doing pioneer work in electrification. Unlike the undertakings carried on by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, the line that penetrates the Bitter Creek and other mountains in the Pacific Northwest, presents serious grade difficulties. On the St. Paul extension, also, it is understood, the direct rather than the alternating system used on the New Haven, will be installed. However, the grade difficulties, so-called, constitute perhaps the principal incentive to electrification. They have led to investigation and the result is one which will be encouraging to all who are hoping for the general and early abandonment of smoke and steam and dirt and noise in transportation.

Heavier trains, it appears, can be hauled over the mountains by electric engines, with a more even load than is now possible with large mountain locomotives. It is said to have been determined, indeed, that one electric engine "will considerably more than do the work of two of the present steam locomotives." It is pointed out that on most of the mountain grades at present it requires two large engines to handle a trainload which one locomotive can easily haul on the level. When electric locomotives are installed, it is held, only one will be required for each train over the mountain grades.

An opportunity for great saving is presented here, and the possible economies in operation are such as to appeal strongly to railway shareholders and directors. The present St. Paul electrification enterprise will eventually extend over 450 miles of trackage and involve a cost of between \$6,000,000 and \$8,000,000. It is by far the most ambitious electrification undertaking engaged in since the New Haven entered upon the work of electrifying its New York-Boston line, and its success must inevitably exert a great influence over the management of other transportation lines with respect to changes in motive power.

AN interesting article in the household page of the Monitor, touching upon the numerous uses to which waste paper may be put in the home, serves to call attention again to the important part paper is taking in the industrial activities of the times. The article referred to shows how waste paper may be employed advantageously, and often as a substitute for cloth, in various cleaning processes. But paper is entering into new lines of original constructive work to an extent that is not generally realized. The latest census reports we have with regard to the paper-making industry in the United States cover the year 1909. At that time there were in the country 777 different establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper from wood pulp. These gave employment to an average of 81,473 persons, and paid out annually in salaries and wages \$50,314,643. In the same year the value of the paper and wood pulp product in the United States reached \$267,657,000, showing an increase in the decade of 41.8 per cent.

Between 1890 and 1912 the value of books, maps, engravings and other things of which paper was the principal stock, exported from the United States, grew from less than \$2,000,000 to nearly \$9,000,000, while other paper manufactures exported increased in that period from about \$1,250,000 to over \$10,000,000. These figures simply give a hint of the general growth of the paper industry. Its volume at the present time is understood to be greater than ever.

Paper is used, largely and widely now in all departments of the building trades; it is used for flooring and carpeting, in the manufacture of almost innumerable household articles, kitchen utensils, picture frames, curtains, hangings, work boxes, baskets and ornaments. It forms, as everybody knows, a staple material in the manufacture of toys. Even in its humblest aspect, when it has come to be classed as waste, as the Monitor article shows, it still has no small value.

AS it has been our pleasure to remark before, the whole state of California appears to be bent upon entertaining, so far as the possibilities will allow, the visitors who may be attracted to the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915. Highway construction is either under way or provided for, which upon completion will open to the motor tourist some of the grandest mountain and valley scenery the Golden State has to offer. Much of this has been inaccessible in the past, partly by reason of the time required to make anything like a comprehensive trip through the scenic districts. The chief valleys, generally speaking, have been regarded as the limit of a season's exploration. With more frequent and better roads, some of them obviating long and tedious detours, and with more rapid transportation, not altogether private, picture after picture of entrancing California landscape may soon be unwound before the eyes of the automobile party.

One of the most charming links in the system, the Pacific Coast boulevard from Seal Beach to Capistrano, a distance of about thirty-five miles—in turn part of the network of splendid roadways of the Los Angeles section—it is believed will be completed in time for the 1915 influx. This will connect stretches of scenic highway extending for 125 miles and embracing many spots, vistas and outlooks of surpassing loveliness. But when all this is said for it, and much more in the same tenor might be said for the present and prospective road systems of other parts of California, the most satisfying phase of the matter, after all, is the hospitable sentiment it uncovers. The Californians are not content with mere possession of a land that is immensely rich in nature's endowments; they want to share their privileges and their joys with the whole country and with the whole world. To this end they are spending a great deal of time, effort and money, and there is every reason to believe that the country and the world will in due season display bountiful appreciation. In the meantime the course which the Californians are taking will be broadening and strengthening to themselves. The parable of the talents is as applicable to states as to individuals.

MANY men who have noticed what constant pressing will do for a suit in the course of two or three years will be pleased to learn, no doubt, that tight clothing is going to be fashionable next spring.

Moving Mountain Trains Electrically

Increasing General Use of Paper

Another Pacific Coast Motor Boulevard